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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1933.



## "VEILED IN ALLEGORY WITH SYMBOLIC SIGNIFICANCE":

THE INNERMOST DOORS OF THE GRAND TEMPLE IN THE MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL.

In this number we illustrate fully the great Masonic Peace Memorial, the dedication of which was arranged for July 19. The above photograph shows the inner side of the bronze doors of the Grand Temple. The outer side, representing the building of Solomon's Temple, is shown on page 144. Describing the building and its interior decoration, Mr. A. Trystan Edwards, F.R.I.B.A., writes: "The principal doors to

the Temple are in bronze, enriched with ornament, veiled in allegory with symbolic significance. On the inside of the doors the spiritual aspect is depicted—'The Creator, deigning to bless man's estate on Earth, hath opened the Hand of His benevolence with good gifts'; and the Seraphim 'with twain they covered their feet, with twain they covered their heads, and with twain they did fly'."





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

EVERYONE will be pleased to see that Mr. H. G. Wells has again resumed his provocative character of prophet, and has started in a well-known Sunday paper what is described as a History of the Next Hundred Years. It may be suggested that it is rather unfair that such a work should be criticised when it has only just started. Yet I do not admit the objection; for this very vital reason—that the only thing I really object to about the prophecy is the place where it starts.

It does not start from where you and I have to start, poor devils; from the actual crisis and condition in which we find ourselves. It starts from a perfect social condition, that is supposed to exist some indefinite number of centuries hence. Mr. Wells takes his fixed point in the future; and from that finds it easy to show that all our modern politics and economics are unfixed—which, God knows, is very true. But there is always something a little irritating about a man writing as a Utopian; not in the sense of one who desires Utopia, but in the sense of one who already inhabits Utopia. He represents himself as a man living in a society of perfect ease and equality and equity; and gazing with cold compassion and unsympathetic sympathy upon us who are struggling in a tangle of cross-purposes, which is often quite as much a complexity of virtues as a complexity of vices. Anyhow, I think this trick of *starting* from an imaginary and ideal state in the future is a little unfair. Mr. Wells would think it unfair, if I wrote a book in the capacity of an Angel, or from the standpoint of a saint beatified in heaven; and then pointed out how paltry all our little scientific experiments, our pottering about with political and social reforms, our arguing about philosophical and literary problems, appeared to a higher intelligence upon the plane of Paradise. It seems to me quite as unfair when it is only an Earthly Paradise. For instance, Mr. Wells very rightly condemns the dirty intrigues of modern finance, and the secret omnipotence of modern financiers. I do not complain of his saying, as I should say myself, that a more healthy and vigilant society would make such conspiracies much more difficult. But his Happy Man of the Future simply says that they would be impossible, because an office called the Bureau of Transactions would have made them impossible.

Now, this affects me very much as if he were to say that in the perfect State he and I could not even differ, because everything would have been resolved by the Bureau of Agreements. It is quite an arguable logical fancy, such as might have figured among the thousand happy fancies of his early work, that knowledge might be so finally mastered and spread out that it would be impossible for Mr. Wells and myself to argue about anything, any more than we argue now about the trains in Bradshaw, or the plan of the maze at Hampton Court. Everybody would know everything, and there would be no such thing as a matter of opinion. It would be quite as certain, say, that supernatural religion had been a good or a bad thing for men, as that a certain amount of poison will kill a man or that a certain particular antidote will save him. There will be an enormous Encyclopædia of Everything, in which every question

once disputed will be definitely settled; and it will contain no mistakes, except possibly misprints, like the big Telephone Directory. I can imagine Mr. H. G. Wells, especially in his youth, writing quite a fascinating fairy-tale of science along exactly those lines. But I should not believe in his fairy-tale about the Bureau of Agreements; nor do I believe in his fairy-tale about the Bureau of Transactions. I heartily believe that the secret and sordid transactions now allowed in finance and commerce could be brought much more under public and responsible inspection than they are. So, for that matter, I am quite willing to believe that there might be a much larger agreement

experience as I have had in fifty years of meeting my fellow-creatures, and gradually forming an opinion about all these jolly fellows, and what is the matter with them.

In short, the simple answer to the Superior Person, who looks down scornfully on our scandals and our sins from the Utopia of a few centuries hence, can be stated in the plainest possible words: "What happens, when the Bureau of Transactions also becomes corrupt?" What happens when the Bureau of Transactions begins to have its own secret transactions? It may be against the whole plan and purpose and ideal of the institution to admit any such slackness or secrecy. So it is against the very name and title of a Court of Justice to be unjust. So it is against the very name and title of the distribution of Honours to fail upon the point of honour. So it is a violation of democracy for demagogues to deceive the people; or a violation of the very nature of a newspaper that its proprietor should suppress the news. But, somehow, we have all heard of these things being done. What we want to know is *how* the Angels who work in the Bureau of Transactions in the Utopia to be established centuries hence are guaranteed to be good at every minute of their mortal and troubled lives, and never to fall one inch for one instant below the highest and hardest and most heroic standard of human watchfulness and self-control. As I have already explained, I am in no sense arguing that the Bureau of Transactions will not be a reform, or a much-needed reform, or a reform that may really deal with scandals like that of Kreuger. I am not saying it will not be a reform; I am only objecting to the placid implication that it will never need to be reformed.

In other words, the implication, or ideal, that was once expressed in the title of "Men Like Gods" does really lie behind even the most reasonable demands for the improvement of men as men. Mr. Wells's imaginary author, writing at an unknown date in an undiscovered country, does really talk as if the very idea of such base revolts or betrayals of the social order was to him unthinkable. What I deny is that there will ever be a social order in which they are unthinkable. There might be a very vigorous social order, in which for some time they were very nearly impracticable. But in the long run, I fancy, the healthiest social order would come back to being pretty thankful if it could

say they were rare. And I do not believe that this result could be achieved, or even approached, by anything like a mere improvement in social machinery, or the establishment of Bureaus for Everything. I think it happens only when there is a strong sense of duty and dignity implanted in people, not by any government or even any school, but by something which they recognise as making a secret call upon a solitary soul. I do not believe in Men Like Gods; but I do believe in Men With Gods; or, preferably (such is my fastidious taste in such matters), a God. That is another and much bigger question, though it involves no more credulity than a complete belief in Utopia. My only point, here, is that it is at least as arbitrary for the great novelist to write his letters *from* Utopia, as it would be for me to date my criticism from Paradise.



THE OXFORD MOVEMENT CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS FOCUSED UPON ITS "TRUE AND PRIMARY AUTHOR," JOHN KEBLE: AN OPEN-AIR SERVICE AT KEBLE COLLEGE, OXFORD. On July 14, the hundredth anniversary of John Keble's famous Assize Sermon, which Cardinal Newman "ever considered the start of the religious movement of 1833," a Solemn Eucharist was celebrated in the quadrangle of Keble College. The celebrant was the present Warden of Keble, Dr. B. J. Kidd. The Bishop of St. Albans pronounced the blessing.

about the facts of history and science, which would save us from a number of benighted quarrels founded on popular science and cheap patriotic history. It would be quite as much advantage to my side of the quarrel as to his. It would be a great relief for us to know that there really was a universally accepted book of reference, which would for ever forbid men to believe that Galileo was tortured and burned, or that the Immaculate Conception is the same as the Incarnation. It would save us a lot of trouble in explaining things. But I do not believe that the Encyclopædia of Everything would really and completely settle every dispute; and I do not believe that the Bureau of Transactions would finally and for ever prevent the possibility of scandalous transactions. And I do not believe it, because I do believe my eyes; because I do believe such actual



PIG-STICKING ILLUSTRATED ON POTTERY OF 2700 B.C.;  
WITH FINDS FROM A SCULPTOR'S WORKSHOP AT KHAFAJE.



A. A STATUE OF A WOMAN, IN FLEECE CLOAK AND TURBAN, FROM A SCULPTOR'S WORKSHOP AT KHAFAJE, ABOUT TWELVE MILES FROM TELL ASMAR.



B. A SMALL UNFINISHED HEAD FROM KHAFAJE, SHOWING TRACES OF THE SCULPTOR'S CHISEL: FULL-FACE AND PROFILE.



C. THE SAME STATUE SEEN IN FIG. A: A FRONT VIEW, SHOWING THE EYES, WHICH WERE TO BE INLAID WITH LAPIS LAZULI AND SHELL.



D. AMULETS FROM GRAVES AT KHAFAJE: (TOP) MONKEYS OF SILVER AND LAPIS LAZULI; (SECOND ROW) HEAD AND BIRD'S WINGS; (THIRD) FISH; (FOURTH) SACRED COWS.



E. A CEREMONIAL MACEHEAD, WITH TWO FIGURES OF LIONS ON THE TOP, AND AN INSCRIPTION BELOW, FOUND AT KHAFAJE.

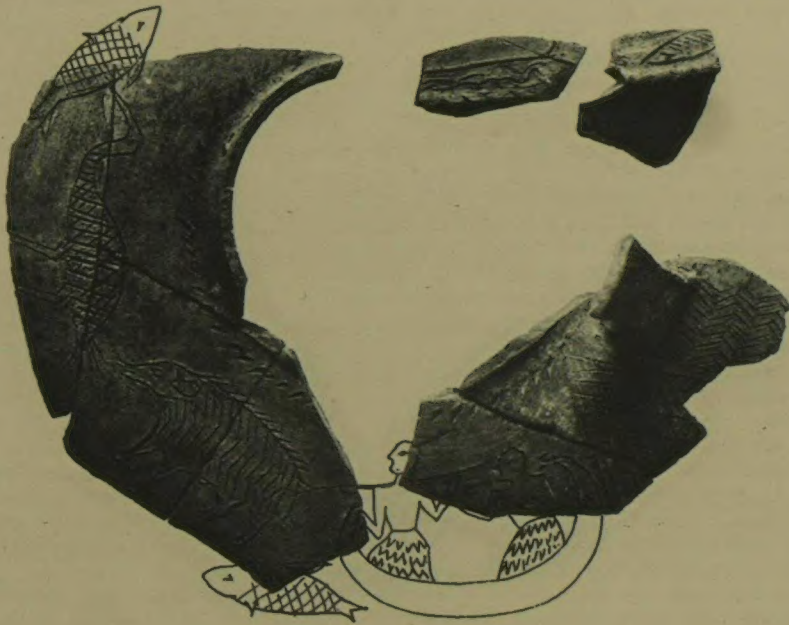


F. A MORE PRIMITIVE MACE-HEAD REPRESENTING HEAD AND MANE OF TWO LIONS FACING OPPOSITE WAYS AND WITHOUT AN INSCRIPTION.



G. A SCULPTOR'S UNFINISHED PIECES: (SECOND FROM LEFT) THE FIRST STAGE IN CARVING A FACE, WITH INCISED LINES FOR NOSE, EYES, AND MOUTH; (ON RIGHT) BACKS OF HEADS—TWO STAGES OF CARVING HAIR, WITH BITUMEN ADHERING.

These photographs illustrate some interesting new finds at Khafaje, in Mesopotamia, about twelve miles from Tell Asmar, the scene of discoveries described by Dr. Henry Frankfort on the two following pages and in our last number. The Khafaje excavations were illustrated, with an article by him, in our issue of October 8, 1932. Although he does not deal with them in his present article, he informs us that the Khafaje objects here shown are of much the same date and style as the oldest lately found at Tell Asmar, dating from about 2700 B.C. From his titles to the above photographs further details may be added—



H. PIG-STICKING IN 2700 B.C.! FRAGMENTS OF A POTTERY VESSEL WITH SUMERIAN LINE-DRAWINGS (WITH MISSING PORTIONS ADDED IN OUTLINE) REPRESENTING A BOAR-HUNT, WITH FISHES AND BIRDS—A RARE FIND IN A TOMB AT KHAFAJE.

(A) and (C) This statue was made to be set up in the temple of the great mother goddess. (D) Cows were sacred to the mother goddess, and a bird sacred to the war-god. The small head was a protective amulet against evil spirits. (G) Bitumen adheres to the two heads on the right. Sumerian sculptors (as revealed for the first time by the excavations) embedded in bitumen the stone blocks they were carving, as it held them steady but was elastic enough to allow a slight "yield" to the chisel. (H) These sherds are decorated with very rare Sumerian line drawings, of 2800 B.C., showing a boat-hunt in marshes.



This is a second descriptive article dealing with important new discoveries made by the Iraq Expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, continuing those published in "The Illustrated London News" of Oct. 1, 8, and 15, 1932. The first of the new series appeared in our last issue—for July 15.

## THE ORIENTAL ORIGIN OF HERCULES:

THE TEMPLE OF THE LORD OF VEGETATION AT ESHNUNNA, WHERE IRON WAS USED A THOUSAND YEARS BEFORE TUTANKHAMEN.

By DR. HENRY FRANKFORT, Field Director of the Iraq Expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.

(See Illustrations, numbered according to the Author's References, on the opposite page—also those on the preceding page.)

IRAQ is essentially an agricultural country, and the ancient Sumerian religion, as well as that of their Semitic conquerors and successors, was one in which the mysterious powers of life, which become manifest in the annual revival of vegetation and in the procreation of man and beast, were worshipped with profound piety. Yet no temple devoted to the god of vegetation and fertility has been found until now, since in later periods other deities, or rather, other aspects of the same deity, which were of greater political importance, were given special attention by official theology. At Tell Asmar, however, we have discovered a temple which is dedicated explicitly to Ab-u, the Lord of Vegetation, better known to us as Tammuz, or, in Syria, as Adonis. Fig. 2 shows this temple as it appeared at the end of our season. The deepest layer there exposed is built



FIG. 2. THE TEMPLE OF AB-U, LORD OF VEGETATION, AT ESHNUNNA: THE ORIGINAL BUILDING SEEN IN THE ADJOINING RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING (FIG. 5)—SHOWING THE PEDESTAL FOR THE GOD'S STATUE (AT FAR END), DOORWAY (RIGHT), AND TWO BASES FOR STATUES OF WORSHIPPERS (LEFT FOREGROUND).

The reconstruction drawing (Fig. 5) shows the statues in position, the arched roof, and a doorway (with a wall tablet). This temple is contemporary with the tombs at Ur.

of plano-convex bricks, and thus is contemporaneous with the tombs at Ur and with the earliest houses, discussed in the previous article. But our photograph also shows the two higher layers, marking rebuildings in the Akkadian period. Fig. 3 shows a reconstruction by Mr. Seton Lloyd, representing the temple from almost the same point as that from which the photograph of Fig. 2 was taken. That the roof was almost certainly a vault is shown by the extreme thickness of the long walls and by the narrowness of the sanctuary. The bands in the roof (Fig. 3) suggest the appearance of the brick-work, as the vault was certainly built in sections. The pedestal for the god's statue and the niche in which it stood were intact, as the photograph shows.

It remains uncertain whether the god was represented by a statue in the round or by a relief; and of the alabaster statues of the worshippers placed on the bases on the left-hand side we found only fragments. We know, however, that the Sumerian princes installed such statues, so that they were in effigy constantly in the presence of their god. A simpler and cheaper means to achieve the same end is illustrated in Fig. 5: it shows a relief plaque, in which a man and a woman offer bread and other gifts to the god. Traces of cement in the square opening suggest that it was fixed to the wall (Mr. Lloyd has indicated it schematically in the doorway shown in Fig. 3), and the figures were surrounded by a black border of bitumen inlaid with triangles of mother-of-pearl. Another similar relief showed a unique scene of great importance; though

only one damaged fragment survives of what must have been a monumental stela. We see in the centre a couch with legs sculptured to resemble bull's feet, thus resembling the royal couches of the Early Dynastic period of Egypt. The couch is covered with a fleece, on which there are two people. An officiating priest stands at the foot of the bed. This scene is hinted at in various Babylonian religious texts, but has never been found represented. It is the central mystery of the fertility cult which played a great part in such an agricultural community as Early Babylonia.

Another find, astonishing in its implications, was made in the Akkadian layer of this temple (Fig. 4). It shows an animal related to the dragon which appears on the alabaster group of the fertility god and his worshippers published with the previous article in the last number of *The Illustrated London News* (p. 98, Fig. 10). The animals sacred to gods are often terrifying, and thus scenes of worship and scenes of destruction, which have protective value by force of sympathetic magic, can exist side by side. On our seal (Fig. 4) a god, naked except for the crown which indicates his rank, attacks with a spear a seven-headed hydra. Four heads hang limp, but three, projecting their forked tongues, attempt to strike at their assailant. Behind the god are two more figures, one of which is drawn smaller, perhaps to indicate his mortal nature though the star indicates that the whole scene takes place in divine regions. That the myth, as yet unknown, which is reflected in this seal carving, is in all likelihood an Oriental prototype of the story of Hercules' fight with the Hydra, is shown by two small details. As Hercules was assisted by Iolaus, so here another god attacks the monster from behind with a spear. We also know that in the end Hercules could only destroy the marsh-dwelling hydra by fire. And in our case the seal-cutter has, with an artifice widely used in primitive art, combined the successive stages of a combat in one single rendering: while the Akkadian Her-

cules still uses his spear on the living heads, the flames which will finally destroy it already rise from the body.

The comparison of the god on our cylinder seal with Hercules, which at first may seem fantastic, is thoroughly corroborated by some other evidence. Not only are the Syrian and Anatolian counterparts of Tammuz named Herakles in Greek texts, but another Babylonian cylinder seal (Fig. 1) published by Ball in "Light from the East," shows a god, who is clearly indicated as a "Lord of Vegetation" by the ears of corn which sprout from his shoulders, covered with a lion-skin, which is the outstanding characteristic of Hercules in classical art. In another place I hope to study this question more fully, but the fact that a prototype of one of the best-known figures of Greek mythology has been found in well-dated layers at Tell Asmar is too important to pass over in silence here.

In the temple itself we have not found inscriptions which name the god to whom it was dedicated.



FIG. 1. AN ORIENTAL PROTOTYPE OF HERCULES: A BABYLONIAN CYLINDER SEAL CORROBORATING THE COMPARISON WITH HERCULES OF THE FIGURE ON A NEWLY-FOUND SEAL AT TELL ASMAR (FIG. 4).

The left-hand figure, a prototype of Hercules, with lion-skin, bow, and club, is identical with the fertility god of Eshnunna killing the Hydra (Fig. 4). In the above group he is characterised by the ram and ears of corn sprouting from his shoulders. This seal, known as that of Ili-ugun the Scribe, was published in "Light From the East," by the Rev. C. J. Ball, M.A., and is reproduced by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode.

We have, however, found such inscriptions on copper vessels hidden in the adjoining palace. One of our pick-men, while tracing the face of a wall of mud-brick, felt his pick suddenly disappearing, and found that he had driven his pick through the side of a very large jar (Fig. 9). On examination, this jar proved to be brimful of copper objects, the whole hidden away in the wall of a room. The jar contained no fewer than 60 copper bowls of different shapes, 2 bottles, 4 lamps (Fig. 7), 4 strainers (Fig. 6), 4 daggers with hilts of silver-foil, which are in reality meat-knives (Fig. 10), and finally a unique object, a copper tube (Fig. 6) with perforations at one end, 28 inches long and a half-inch in diameter, a drinking tube, through which the Sumerians were accustomed to imbibe some unclarified liquid which we believe, on Phrygian analogies, to have been beer. The scene of two people sitting on low stools on either side of a large jar, from which they suck liquid through tubes, is often pictured on cylinder seals (see previous article in our last issue—Fig. 12). Many of these objects are identical with those from Ur. Two vases are actually inscribed; they give us the names of two early kings, and state that these objects belonged to the house of Ab-u, the Lord of Vegetation. For several reasons there is no doubt that the temple we discovered is actually

"the House of Ab-u." There is no doubt that this set was used at a large ritual meal, which concluded the annual ceremonies intended to further the fertility of the crops and herds. It seems very likely that the so-called Royal Tombs at Ur will prove not to contain ordinary interments of royal personages at all, but victims killed in the course of similar ceremonies when famine or drought required a particularly efficacious ritual including the sacrifice of human life.

Our hoard had one more surprise in store for us. It will be noticed that every object is complete, only the bone knobs and wooden bodies of the knife-hilts having decayed. But one handle, in open-work technique, was without a blade (Fig. 9, inset). As the pot was closed, the handle must either have been put in originally as incomplete as we found it, or else the blade must have decayed. Only one metal can disappear almost completely—iron. Yet iron was not used for tools and weapons till a thousand years after the



FIG. 3. THE TEMPLE OF AB-U AT ESHNUNNA AS IT APPEARED WHEN IN USE BEFORE 2500 B.C.: A RECONSTRUCTION BY SETON LLOYD, A.R.I.B.A., BASED ON THE ACTUAL BUILDING SHOWN IN FIG. 2.

date of our hoard, one of the first examples of worked iron known being the dagger sent by a Hittite king to Tutankhamen. Yet Professor Cecil H. Desch, F.R.S., of the National Physical Laboratories at Teddington, has found indubitable traces of an iron tang inside the handle. An explanation of the almost incredible fact that an iron knife was used about 2700 B.C. in Mesopotamia, while iron did not come into common use till about 1300 B.C., is required.



# IRON IN USE IN 2700 B.C.; AND AN ORIENTAL HERCULES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE IRAQ EXPEDITION OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.  
BY COURTESY OF DR. HENRY FRANKFORT, FIELD DIRECTOR. (SEE HIS ARTICLE OPPOSITE.)



FIG. 4. HERCULES SLAYING THE HYDRA (WITH SPEAR AND FIRE) REPRESENTED IN ORIENTAL ART OF ABOUT 2500 B.C.! AN AKKADIAN CYLINDER SEAL OF "ASTONISHING IMPLICATIONS" FOUND AT TELL ASMAR. (COMPARE FIG. 1, OPPOSITE PAGE.)



FIG. 5. A RELIEF PLAQUE FOR A TEMPLE WALL TO REPRESENT WORSHIPPERS (SEE FIG. 3): A MAN AND WOMAN OFFERING GIFTS TO A GOD. (NOTE INLAY SHELL SET IN BITUMEN BORDER.)



FIG. 6. A UNIQUE DRINKING "STRAW" OF 2700 B.C.: A COPPER TUBE PERFORATED AT ONE END (28 IN. LONG); WITH A COPPER STRAINER—OBJECTS FOUND IN THE JAR SHOWN IN FIG. 9.



FIG. 7. TWO OF FOUR COPPER LAMPS, SHAPED LIKE A KIND OF SHELL, INCLUDED IN THE HOARD OF OBJECTS CONTAINED IN A LARGE JAR (FIG. 9 BELOW) FOUND BURIED BENEATH A SARGONID PALACE AT ESHNUNNA.



FIG. 8. FURTHER ITEMS FROM THE GREAT HOARD OF COPPER OBJECTS IN THE JAR SHOWN IN FIG. 9: A "SOUP-CUP" (BELOW) AND THE UNDERSIDE OF A FLUTED DISH.



FIG. 9. A JAR CONTAINING OVER EIGHTY COPPER OBJECTS, HERE SEEN *IN SITU*—(INSET ABOVE) PERHAPS THE MOST INTERESTING, TECHNICALLY, OF ALL THE DISCOVERIES—A KNIFE-HILT BEARING TRACES OF A PERISHED IRON BLADE MADE 1200 YEARS BEFORE THE FIRST-KNOWN IRON TOOLS AND WEAPONS!

During the last season's excavations at Tell Asmar (as described by Dr. Henry Frankfort on the opposite page), on the site of Eshnunna, there was discovered, buried beneath a royal palace, a large jar which proved to contain no fewer than eighty objects of copper work dating from about 2700 B.C. The jar itself is shown above in Fig. 9, as it lay in the soil after the front was broken off, revealing the contents, and several of the articles are illustrated separately in Figs. 6, 7, 8, and 10. Most astonishing of all was the



FIG. 10. FOUR DAGGERS OF COPPER, WITH HILTS OF SILVER-FOIL—IN REALITY MEAT-KNIVES—COMPLETE EXCEPT FOR THE DECAY OF THE BONE KNOBS AND WOODEN BODIES OF THE HILTS—ALL INCLUDED IN THE HOARD OF COPPER OBJECTS ILLUSTRATED IN THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH (FIG. 9).

evidence found that one dagger-blade, which had perished from the hilt, had been made of iron, as the earliest example of an iron weapon hitherto known was a dagger, given to Tutankhamen about a thousand years later (illustrated in colour in our issue of July 3, 1926). Deeply interesting, too, was the discovery of a cylinder seal (Fig. 4) representing an Oriental prototype of Hercules in 2500 B.C. Another early seal, from a different source, showing an eastern god with attributes equivalent to those of the Greek hero is seen in Fig. 1.



# LONDON'S THREE FAMOUS "COUNTRY CLUBS": DRAWINGS OF ROEHAMPTON, RANELAGH, AND HURLINGHAM.

DRAWINGS SPECIALLY MADE FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY FRANK H. MASON.



A VIEW OF RANELAGH, LOOKING TOWARDS ONE OF THE PAVILIONS, WITH THE CLUB-HOUSE CONCEALED BEHIND THE TREES IN THE CENTRE: THE SCENE OF MANY IMPORTANT POLO MATCHES IN THE SEASON, INCLUDING THOSE FOR THE KING'S CORONATION CUP.



GOLF AT RANELAGH: A SCENE LOOKING TOWARDS THE ENTRANCE SIDE OF THE CLUB-HOUSE, ACROSS THE GOLF COURSE, ON WHICH THE HAZARDS OFTEN INCLUDE ORNAMENTAL WATER AND POLO STANDS: AND WHERE MUCH AMUSEMENT IS AFFORDED BY AQUATIC BIRDS THAT CAN BE SEEN WATCHING THE PLAYERS' EFFORTS WITH CURIOSITY!

We illustrate here three famous clubs situated in a patch of open country on the south-west of London, which has been pretty well preserved from the growth of the mantle of bricks and mortar. Both Ranelagh and Hurlingham

are fine old houses—Ranelagh was a resort of the Kit-Kat Club in the eighteenth century. Now there is tennis and even golf there—and, of course, polo. The growing popularity of open-air bathing has been met both at





ROEHAMPTON CLUB, ON THE GROUNDS OF WHICH POLO MATCHES ARE PLAYED FOR THE OPEN CUP (WON THIS YEAR BY THE MAHARAJAH OF JAIPUR'S FAMOUS TEAM): A DRAWING MADE—LOOKING FROM NO. 1 POLO GROUND OVER NO. 2 GROUND; THE CLUB-HOUSE BEING BEHIND THE SPECTATOR.




THE LOVELINESS OF HURLINGHAM; THE BEAUTIFUL OLD "PALLADIAN" FAÇADE SHOWING THROUGH THE TREES ON THE RIGHT; WITH THE NEW SWIMMING-BATH ON THE LEFT, THE WATERS OF WHICH ARE COLOURED A DEEP BLUE, AND AT NIGHT ARE FLOOD-LIT.


Ranelagh and Hurlingham by the provision of fine swimming-pools (illustrated in our issue of June 17). That at Ranelagh is surrounded by sun-bathing banks: while at the Hurlingham swimming-pool there is even a cocktail-bar.

Roehampton is justly famous for its lovely grounds—the walled and water gardens being particularly beautiful. Important polo matches are played here throughout the season.





## THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



### THE PIGMY OWL OF TIERRA DEL FUEGO, AND SOME STRANGE MEMBERS OF THE OWL TRIBE.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

THE trees around my paddock, I am happy to say, afford grateful shelter to owls, and they may rest assured of my protection. So far I have identified only the tawny or brown owl, but I hope

of the night-jar tribe, between which and the owl-tribe there is a surprisingly close agreement in regard to the deeper-seated anatomical characters. The osprey was always regarded as the link between

of the Zoological Society of London. These have never before been occupants of the Gardens, and they are also one of the smallest species known.

Of *Glaucidium nanum*, from Tierra del Fuego, we have as yet but very little information, and this on account of the fact that they are birds of the forest. They are not, however, confined to this remote corner of the world, since their range extends northwards through Patagonia to Chile, but always in haunts remote from man. Their general appearance can be gleaned from the adjoining photographs. As touching their size, it may be compared to that of a skylark. They have been described as the smallest living owl. This may be; but its near relation, *Glaucidium cabanense*, is apparently as small, since it is said to be no more than 5 in. in length, while the scops-owl, a rare visitant to Great Britain, is no more than 8 in. long.

There is another South American owl which can scarcely be left out of account here. This is the burrowing-owl (*Speotyto*), a bird ranging from British Columbia through the western and southern United States, into South America as far as Patagonia. It stands in the strongest possible contrast with the dwarf owl now in the "Zoo." For it has fundamentally changed its habits, living remote from trees, and always on the ground. As a consequence, it has, for an owl, legs which are conspicuously long; an adjustment to their use. But far the most outstanding feature of this bird is its persistent habit of living in burrows. These it can at need dig for itself, but its common practice is to establish friendly relations with other animals, and to adopt the end of the burrow for itself. In the north it is the "prairie-dog"; and in the south, wherever they are to be found, the *Biscacaha*, or armadillos. Darwin found them in Banda Oriental in considerable numbers. Here they have to dig for themselves, as there are no other burrows available. Unlike the majority of owls, they love to bask in the sunlight, and much of their hunting is done by day, when snakes are their principal prey. Few rapacious birds live in colonies. The burrowing owl is an exception. Darwin tells us that he saw them on the Pampas in every direction, standing in pairs above the burrows, and scuttling inside if unduly alarmed.

What is it that governs size among the owls, as with other animals? Compare this little pigmy owl with the great eagle-owl (Fig. 2) for example, a bird over 2 ft. long, and powerful enough to catch hares. Is it merely a matter of suitable or favourable conditions? Would the eagle-owl, under more favourable conditions than his tribe has as yet enjoyed, grow still larger? We find a hint of this in the singular range in size among individuals of the same species among the fishes. The burbot, confined in our waters to rivers flowing into the North Sea, from Durham to Norfolk, rarely exceeds a weight of 3 lb.; but in Alaska, burbot weighing 60 lb. have been taken! Here, apparently, is the "Food of the Gods," for burbot!



1. A SPECIES OF OWL WHICH IS NO BIGGER THAN A SKYLARK: PIGMY OWLS FROM TIERRA DEL FUEGO. (*GLAUCIDIUM NANUM*), NOW TO BE SEEN IN THE LONDON "ZOO."

This is one of the smallest owls known. It is a forest-dweller, and hence has been seldom seen by hunters and explorers. The traveller-naturalist King first discovered it in 1827, when on the survey ship "Adventure," in the Straits of Magellan.

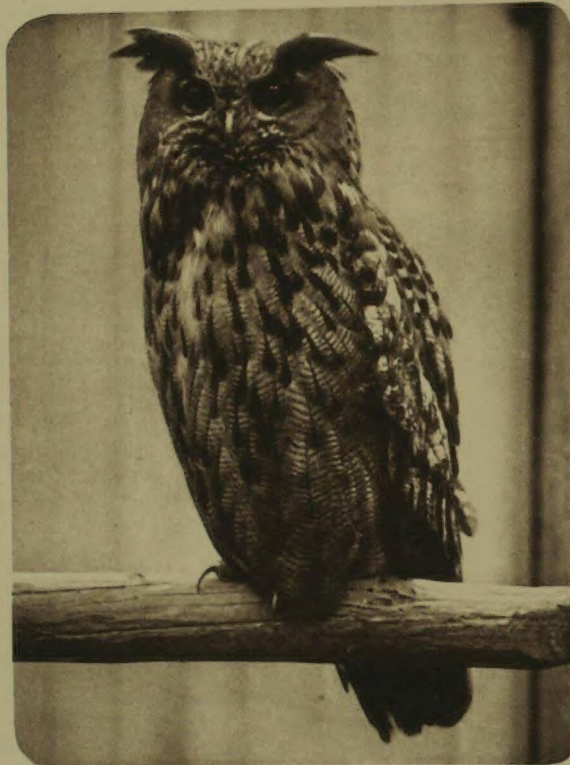
Photographs by D. Seth-Smith.

I shall find the barn-owl also has established a footing here, for I am as fond of these much-maligned creatures as was Charles Waterton, who also regarded the owl as the Ishmael among birds. From time immemorial they have been anathematised—and made to serve as the very personification of evil, save by the Greeks, who set the owl on a pedestal as the bird of wisdom. Moses banned it as a table-delicacy. The owl, and the little owl, and the great owl were in his list of birds "which shall be an abomination unto you." Shakespeare made it a bird of ill-omen.

This almost universal and deep-rooted prejudice is traceable to the fact that Nature has endowed them with a most unmusical voice: even humans are often at a disadvantage on this account, especially when they happen to have persuaded themselves that they have the gift of song! My owls have already set me a problem to solve in this matter. For, on some evenings, just at twilight, they are very noisy; on others, apparently exactly similar in regard to temperature, they are silent. My records began during the last few days of June, and have, as yet, extended no further than the first six days of July. What will the rest of the year reveal to me?

Those who live in the country miss much by this unreasoning antipathy to owls, for they are birds of quite peculiar interest. The older ornithologists regarded them as intimately related to the hawk-tribe. They have much in common. These points of contact, however, are well worth careful examination. For they afford a striking illustration of what we call "convergence"; that is to say, of creatures, originally unlike, assuming the same general conformation of the body as an adjustment to precisely similar modes of life. The upright carriage of the body, the raptorial beak and claws, are "adjustments," the effects of use, brought about by the same mode of life—the capture of living prey. The hawk-tribe constituted the "diurnal" and the owls the "nocturnal" birds of prey.

Directly, however, we begin to consider their anatomy, we find the most convincing evidence that the two types are not even remotely related. The hawk-tribe have an "under-fur" of down feathers; the owls have none. The character of the nestling-down in the two types is profoundly different. And the same is true of the skeleton. The hawk-tribe have no more than the vestige of a "cæcum," or blind-gut; in the owl-tribe it is extremely large, and shaped like a Florence flask. This last is indeed an interesting and puzzling difference between them, since the food to be digested is the same in both. The physiologist may help to solve this puzzling feature. Yet it is a most valuable signpost. For the blind-gut in the owls is precisely similar to that



2. ANOTHER OUTSTANDING MEMBER OF THE OWL-TRIBE — REMARKABLE FOR ITS GREAT SIZE: THE GREAT EAGLE OWL.

This may be called the Goliath of its tribe. The tufts of feathers over the eyes, which give the Great Eagle Owl such a sinister look, are known as the horns, and are conspicuous in our long- and short-eared owls (in the latter they are very small and only occasionally erected). The Great Eagle Owl is strong enough to kill a hare. It is an occasional visitor to Great Britain.

discs around the eyes. These discs vary in their distinctness, but they are peculiarly well marked in the eagle owl, tawny owl, the long- and the short-eared owls, and, best of all, in the barn owl. Behind these discs lies the aperture to the ear, which, in the owls, presents some positively astonishing features which, however, cannot be enlarged upon on this occasion. My thoughts were directed to this theme by some very beautiful photographs of some pigmy owls from South America, sent me a few days ago by my friend Mr. Seth-Smith, who has the good fortune to be the Curator of the Mammals and Birds at the Gardens



3. AN OWL WHICH STANDS IN THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE CONTRAST TO THE DWARF OWLS (SEEN IN FIG. 1) AS REGARDS ITS HABITS: THE BURROWING OWL (*SPEOTYTO*), WHICH HAS FUNDAMENTALLY CHANGED ITS WAY OF LIFE AND LIVES REMOTE FROM TREES AND ALWAYS ON THE GROUND.

This is a bird of the open country, and hence, always living on the ground, its legs have greatly increased in length. Wherever possible it lives in burrows dug either by "prairie-dogs" or that larger rodent, the *Biscacaha*, or by armadillos. But when these are absent it is quite capable of tunnelling for itself.



A DOMESTIC USE FOR DUG-OUTS:  
WAR-TIME SHELTERS INHABITED TO-DAY.



WAR-TIME DUG-OUTS RECONDITIONED TO FURNISH HOMES FOR THE UNEMPLOYED:  
THE CAVE VILLAGE OF BUDA-FOK IN HUNGARY.



WAR-TIME SHELTERS AS COTTAGES; WITH A CROSS ON THE WALL AND A MINIATURE  
CHIMNEY ABOVE IT: HOMES FOR THE DESTITUTE.



A DOORWAY IN THE CHALK FORMATION, AND WINDOWS, OF A SORT, IN THE ROCK:  
A TYPICAL CAVE HOUSE IN ONE OF THE STRANGEST OF MODERN VILLAGES.



A BEETLING CLIFF FACE OVER THE FRONT DOOR: ONE OF THE HOMES  
THAT HAVE AT LEAST THE MERIT OF BEING RENT FREE.



MAIN STREET, BUDA-FOK: A ROW OF CAVE HOUSES, CLEARLY BETRAYING THEIR  
DUG-OUT ORIGIN, WHERE LIFE IS PRIMITIVE BUT NOT UNENDURABLE.

At the end of the war, when much Hungarian territory was partitioned among Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Jugo-Slavia, many Hungarians in public services in the provinces lost their posts and returned to Budapest, only to find that the unemployment figures had risen alarmingly, and that, owing to the high cost of living, rents were prohibitive. The authorities were at a loss to know how to deal with the situation, but the unemployed tackled the problem themselves. Near Budapest is the village of Buda-fok, where natural caves afforded a refuge



A SETTLED LIFE, WITH POULTRY-KEEPING AS AN INDUSTRY, IN THE CAVE VILLAGE  
NEAR BUDAPEST: A GENERAL VIEW OF BUDA-FOK.

to citizens who feared Russian invasion during the war. Hundreds of these destitute unemployed migrated to these caves, and proceeded with workmanlike thoroughness to convert them into habitations, where they live rent free. Candles serve for lighting; coke and wood for heat. It is interesting to recall that Mr. B. S. Townroe, in his article, "The Truth About Slums," in our last week's issue, referred to cave dwellings such as these in parts of Europe, and pointed out that the health laws would not allow them in this country.



# "A CROWN OF THORNS PIERCED BY A DAGGER."

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"THE WHITE ARMIES OF RUSSIA": BY GEORGE STEWART.\*

(PUBLISHED BY MACMILLAN.)

THE Whites of the "Ice Campaign" wore as a decoration a crown of thorns pierced by a dagger. No Heralds' College could have chosen better; for, as Denikin put it, the tatterdemalions of the Volunteer Army straggled through the snowdrifts and the slush, shrank in the bitter weather, "enduring the most terrible privations, perishing by thousands . . . moved by no selfish motives or impulses; a wooden cross or the life of a cripple was the lot that awaited most of them. One sacred innermost thought, one vivid hope and desire inspired them all—that of saving Russia."

The trouble was that Russia as a whole showed the mildest desire to be saved: it is an instructive thought. Despite the ruthlessness of the Reds, there were many who believed in the cry: "Land and new rights and the rise of the People!"; and, in the later days, at all events, found it impossible to differentiate between Codlin and Short. In connection with Denikin's followers, for example, it is written: "The civil population of small merchants, artisans, farmers and their families had suffered alike from White and Red. Devoid of the ordinary source of supply



GENERAL WRANGEL: ONE OF THE MOST GIFTED OF THE WHITE ARMY LEADERS, WHO PLAYED A PROMINENT PART IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

Reproductions by Courtesy of Messrs. Macmillan, Publishers of "The White Armies of Russia."

counterplots where there should have been straight dealing. Still more dangerous, they blew from the battlefields, the ravaged areas, and the lines of retreat; carrying news of war-weariness, desertion, ill-clad bodies and frozen limbs, death in ghastly forms, debauchery, wanton slaughter, sudden end by rope and bullet, starvation, plundering, graft, mutiny, brigandage, opportunism; such sadism as that of a White general of whom it is recorded: "The medical service in his army was primitive—on the outbreak of typhus, he ordered all those who fell ill to be shot"; and, especially, such conditions as those that appertained to the period of the Czechoslovak anabasis: "Siberia was a witch's cauldron of blood, politics, pillaging and intrigue. With a standard of culture never high, lawlessness was to be expected after war and revolution. Partisan hands worked their will upon villages and towns. A blood lust, Asiatic in its ferocity, led to killings and mutilation of innocent victims by the thousand. The Red Terror in Russia was met by a White Terror of equal brutality in Siberia. The deeds of the two White chieftains, Atamans Semyonov and Kalmykov, would have done credit to Genghis Khan." Small wonder that the Czechs and the Slovaks, witnessing such things, sighed for their homes and schemed to get to them. In very truth, "the Civil War had loosed men from every restraint of culture, religion, or common decency. Life for all hung by a thread, hundreds were shot on mere suspicion. In such an atmosphere, a spirit of diabolism made monsters out of even quiet and formerly moderate men."

It may be taken that the tales of horror lost nothing in the telling; indeed, it would seem that exaggeration was unnecessary. Mr. Stewart's book—while recognising the worthy—is one long accusation. "If in word or implication in these pages," he writes, "I have failed to give credit for valor, patriotism, and self-sacrifice amid the welter of lesser passions into which Russia was plunged, such mistakes constitute no wilful error. Life was given freely by Red and White alike. Amid hunger, cold, disease, and a [miasma] of disillusionment and conflicting purposes, a multitude on both sides in the Russian Civil War held to their convictions with singular heroism and devotion. But—let the events speak for themselves!"

They do so speak—only too eloquently; revealing the littlenesses in the great and the greatness in the little, the primitiveness that Man-scratching finds, nascent nationalism maturing into the *enfant terrible*, the callousness of the power-seeker, the exploitation of the Sergeant Grischa who meet inexorable Fate wonderingly, and die unsung; the state of mind that can permit licence almost unbelievable: "Wrangel's troops were so depleted that he decided, on reaching the village of Uspenskaya, to reinforce them with prisoners, whereupon he lined up three hundred and seventy officers and non-commissioned officers among the Red prisoners, and ordered them shot. Telling the remaining prisoners that they also deserved death, he gave them a chance to rehabilitate themselves by fighting under his pennon. The battalion thus formed became one of the best in General Denikin's army."

And there must be remembered such scenes as those that happened when Kolchak fell back: "Behind the Tobol became somewhat more orderly, but the condition of the common soldier made any prolonged resistance to the Reds impossible. All Kolchak could hope for

was escape for his men and for the multitudes of refugees. Fear of reprisals seized upon tens of thousands who made their way east by rail, foot, and horseback. Farms were looted of their last pound of bread. Horses and forage were taken. Peasants who resisted were shot. By this time the men wore every kind of uniform, including peasant's dress. Many of them had rags tied around their feet. On one occasion when Kolchak visited the troops he was given a guard of honour which walked barefoot by his side."

Then, as often, "the White Terror was no less crimson than the Red!"

The Reds had another advantage. Not only were they steel, to the putty of their opponents; but they had a far keener sense of psychology and a far greater unity. There was no hesitation when "the project of a buffer state was an intriguing idea to Moscow, to Tokyo, and to large numbers of responsible citizens east of Lake Baikal" and the Far-Eastern Republic was mooted. "A mission led by Krasnoshchekov had been sent to the Soviet general



ANTI-BOLSHEVIK RUSSIAN OFFICERS IMPRISONED AT BERDICHEV IN 1917: GENERAL KORNILOV (SMALL MAN, CENTRE), AND GENERAL DENIKIN (TO HIS RIGHT).

staff at Omsk to outline a plan of action. The Soviet Army was to halt at the River Oka, two hundred and fifty versts west of Irkutsk, and Krasnoshchekov was to organise the remainder of Siberia into a democratic buffer state between Soviet Russia and Japan. The boundaries of the new state and Russia were to be the Oka River from the Mongolian border to the Angara River, down the Angara to the Yenesei, and down the Yenesei to the Arctic. The Soviet general staff convinced, the approval of Moscow was promptly secured over long-distance telephone! Obviously, in due time the buffer state amalgamated with the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.

The cause of the interventions that prolonged the agony? "Troops and war material were sent to aid the White movement as part of the grand strategy of the World War and because of the dread of Communism held by all the nations of the West."

So much to suggest the tenor of "The White Armies of Russia"—"the first account in any language that attempts a total picture of all the anti-Bolshevik efforts." Its author says of it: "It is an honest effort to picture a conflict so vast that no one man could view it in its entirety or hope to describe it without loss of proportion in some aspect. I crave the mercy of those who realise the complexity of the Russian scene in this period." Mercy will certainly be extended; and many will pay tribute to a historian who can cite not only the spoken words of eye-witnesses, but two hundred and seventy-two printed authorities—a hundred and thirty-nine in Russian; the rest in various languages other than Russian.

For three and a half years of civil war the Whites—and, regretfully it must be said, the "Off-whites"—opposed the Bolsheviks. Most of them are in their graves or in exile. They were the rearguard of the ancient régime. The vanguard of the new order broke them.

"Homeric laughter echoed through the Kremlin"—not for the first time. Recall an instance: "Kolchak's forces were so weak that arming them was virtually arming the Reds. A humorous turn was given to an otherwise tragic situation when General Knox, whose government was then clothing and arming one hundred thousand of Kolchak's troops, received a telegram from the Bolsheviks thanking him for equipment! General Knox had the humiliation of seeing hundreds of thousands of pounds of war material furnished by Great Britain fall from the irresolute hands of Kolchak's various contingents into the hands of the Red Army."

"The White Armies of Russia" should become a textbook. "The complexity of the Russian scene" is so evident in its chapters that one reading will not suffice the really interested; but they will not grudge midnight electricity. E. H. G.



ADMIRAL KOLCHAK, WHO, IN NOVEMBER 1918, SET UP A SHORT-LIVED DICTATORSHIP IN SIBERIA, PRAISING A BOY FOR HEROIC ACTION.

of an army in the field, forced requisitions inevitably became pillage and robbery. Towns whose streets had been lined with cheering crowds as White soldiers liberated them from Trotsky's units, soon found that the deliverers must be fed, that their constant campaigns made larger and larger demands for food, money, and every kind of material equipment. Reprisals had led to distrust until in many operations no prisoners were taken on either side. Suspects had been shot by drumhead court-martials which were little better than outright assassinations. There was wholesale abuse of both civil and military authority. The befuddled peasant and townsman knew not which to fear most—a White friend or a Red foe!"

It must be recalled, further, that the ever-rolling waves of Red propaganda beat constantly upon the masses, eroding traditional obedience to the old order, undermining the not too solid front of the fighters, drowning the weaklings, and sapping the vitality of the strong.

The winds that drove the sea into billows were from all points; they came from across strange waters and over alien lands: they were born of the assurance that the Allies were not altogether altruistic when they assisted the Whites with advice, money, and munitions; of international friction and axe-grinding missions; of the knowledge that leaders were at loggerheads and that there were plots and

the retreat condition of the

the common soldier made any prolonged resistance to the Reds impossible. All Kolchak could hope for



THE WHITE ARMY LEADER WHO COMMANDED THE NORTH-WESTERN CAMPAIGN, AND, IN 1919, THREATENED PETROGRAD: GENERAL YUDENICH (LEFT), WITH ADMIRAL PILKIN.

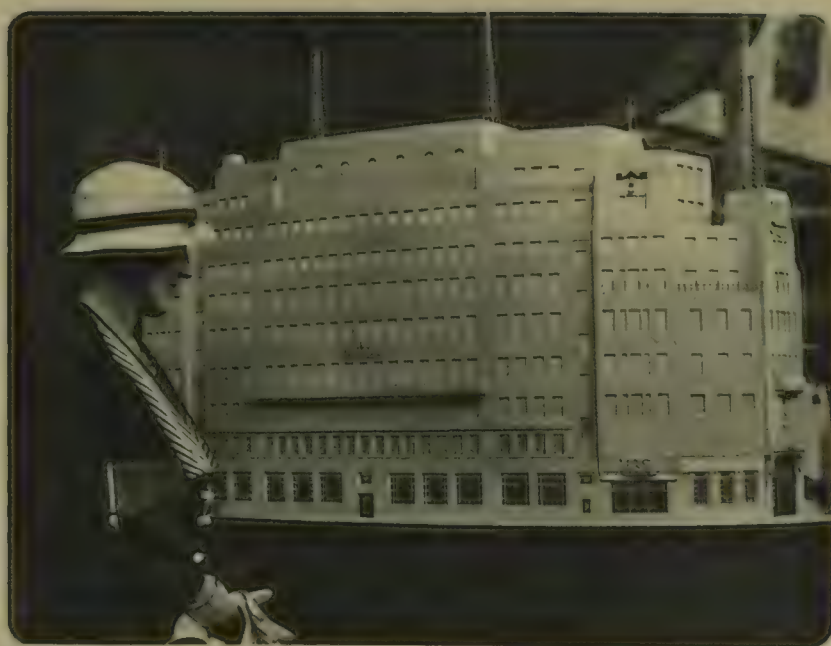
\* "The White Armies of Russia: A Chronicle of Counter-Revolution and Allied Intervention." By George Stewart. With illustrations. (Macmillan and Co.; 21s. net.)



## AN ADVERTISING PROCESSION; AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA.



A CITY PROCESSION TO ADVERTISE THE EXHIBITION: THE GAUMONT BRITISH CAR, CARRYING FILM ACTRESSES, DIRECTOR, AND TECHNICAL STAFF WITH THEIR APPARATUS.



THE ADVERTISING AND MARKETING EXHIBITION, OPENED AT OLYMPIA BY LORD DERBY ON JULY 17: A SCALE MODEL OF BROADCASTING HOUSE.



AN OLD MOTOR-CAR, "BORN 1897, STILL GOING WRONG," IN THE CITY PROCESSION: THE "JOHNNIE WALKER" ADVERTISEMENT; WITH AN APPROPRIATE CHAUFFEUR.



THE SWIMMING-POOL SCENE AT OLYMPIA: A ROW OF GIRLS IN BATHING-DRESSES, MIRRORED IN THE WATER, WHO GIVE DISPLAYS AT THE ADVERTISING EXHIBITION.



PLAYERS CIGARETTES IN THE PROCESSION: ONE OF THE EXHIBITS THAT BROUGHT TO LIFE MANY OF THE ADVERTISING FIGURES BEST KNOWN IN THIS COUNTRY.

The Advertising and Marketing Exhibition at Olympia was opened by Lord Derby on July 17, and the Prince of Wales, who visited it on the following day, sent a message of good wishes for its success. The Exhibition was preceded by a procession through the City on July 15, which performed the functions of advertising wares of to-day, exhibiting modern methods of advertising, and giving publicity to the Exhibition at Olympia. The three photographs on the left show scenes from the procession; those on the right were taken at the Exhibition. One of the most interesting of the exhibits there is "The Shop of 1950," which represents a conception



THE EXHIBITION'S OWN JOURNAL: PRINTING THE FIRST COPIES OF THE "DAILY REVIEW AT OLYMPIA," PUBLISHED DURING THE EXHIBITION.

of the way in which a housewife, a few years hence, may make her purchases at a general store. There is a scale model of Broadcasting House, revealing the secrets of the interior; a complete working model of a coal mine; a sectional model of the Underground Railway, with moving staircases; a "set" to represent a liner; and a sketch model of a futuristic city. In addition to its many popular attractions, the Exhibition admirably fulfils its main purpose of showing what advertising and marketing have done, are doing, and are prepared to do in building up great enterprises and adding to prosperity and trade.



## BOOKS OF THE DAY.

CENTENARIES, single or multiple, are not wanting in this present year of grace. Among others it promises the 400th anniversary of the birth of Anne Boleyn's daughter, at Greenwich Palace, on Sept. 7, 1533. The baby girl born that day was destined to sponsor the greatest epoch in our island story. That she not only gave it her name, but actually brought it into being, by her own transcendent genius, is the theme of "ELIZABETH Queen of England." By Milton Waldman, author of "Sir Walter Raleigh." With Frontispiece Portrait (Longmans; 12s. 6d.). The same writer has already treated one phase of her career in a previous book—"King, Queen, Jack—Philip of Spain Courts Elizabeth." He now traverses the first three decades of that wonderful reign—from Nov. 17, 1558, when "Mary . . . left to her half-sister Elizabeth the shakiest throne in Europe," to Nov. 17, 1588, when she was reaping the fruit of thirty years dedicated to her country's service and acknowledging her subjects' frenzied cheers for the triumph over the Armada. Thus he leaves Elizabeth at the apex of her renown. Whether there is to be a sequel is not stated, but I hardly expect one in view of his opening reflections that history and literature have dealt fully enough with the latter days of the great in decline, while comparatively neglecting their rise to fame.

His purpose has been to observe Elizabeth's star in the ascendant, to show her skill in diplomacy, her dominance as a sovereign, and her intense patriotism, while rebutting the charge that her success was due to her Ministers rather than herself. "From the moment she ascended the throne," we read, "she meant to be Queen. . . . She swore too boisterously, laughed too readily, talked too wittily and thought too subtly to inspire Tennyson to a ballad or Swinburne to a drama. But she happened to possess the particular talents required to make England the secure repository of the Elizabethan Age." Even Tennyson, moreover, alluded incidentally to

The spacious times of great Elizabeth.

Mr. Waldman's whole-hearted panegyric sweeps the reader along on the tide of his enthusiasm. He even succeeds in evoking more sympathy for Elizabeth than for her romantic rival (who did afford inspiration to Swinburne) and whose troubles ended when

. . . a thousand witcheries lay  
Felled with one stroke at  
Fotheringay.

More apposite just now, in view of recent religious celebrations, is the author's account of Elizabeth's great work for the Church, effected in a spirit of toleration.

Comparisons have often been drawn between Elizabeth and Victoria, our two greatest Queens. Few perhaps remember now that it was quite on the cards once that, instead of the Victorian, we might have had a second Elizabethan age. This fact is recalled in another royal biography, that of a modern sovereign who, in a much shorter reign, proved himself as skilful a diplomatist as Elizabeth, was as well beloved by the people, and, like her, used the power of his personality to serve the interests of his kingdom. I refer to "KING EDWARD VII.": An Appreciation. By E. F. Benson, author of "Sir Francis Drake." With Frontispiece Portrait (Longmans; 15s.). Mr. Benson's allusion to the possibility of Princess Victoria being ousted from the succession in 1820-1 occurs in his description of the contents of Windsor Castle as King Edward found it after his mother's death. Among innumerable family relics was "the statue of a naked infant lying on a cushion: this was the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of William IV., who, had she lived, would have been Queen of England."

King Edward's life has not, of course, been neglected by biographers, official and unofficial. There is always room at the top, however, in biography as in other pursuits, and there was certainly room for this brilliant study by one of our most eminent writers, peculiarly well fitted by his qualities as a novelist, and his familiarity with social life, to portray the most sociable of our Kings. It was evidently a very congenial task, and Mr. Benson has

performed it in masterly style. He has found in "the Uncle of Europe" a subject made to his hand, and has applied to it his best powers of description and characterisation. I imagine he has been chiefly interested in drawing the contrast between King Edward's character and that of his father, the Prince Consort, and in showing how the son's personality developed despite a rigid and crushing system of education, and in tracing the effect of his father's ideas upon his mother, who, in consequence, was long blind to her son's ability. This phase of King Edward's life is fully and comprehensively set forth.

In reading the story, as Mr. Benson tells it, of King Edward's earlier years as Prince of Wales, one inevitably finds a close affinity between him and his grandson, the present Prince. King Edward in his youth, however, was handicapped by parental severity and had to exercise his natural powers of sociability in the face of disapproval and repression. Nevertheless, even at eighteen (in 1860), he made a personal conquest of Canada and the United States, whither he was conducted during an Oxford vacation by the Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Secretary. How he continued to work the same spell in later life, and how as King, in 1903, he similarly conquered a cold, if not hostile, Paris, and founded the *Entente Cordiale*, is a matter within living memory. "In all history," says Mr. Benson, "there is no more signal an example of so purely personal an achievement."

This personal magnetism must have been an inherited trait, and it is interesting to enquire from whom among his forebears it was derived. Hints may be found in a



GREAT BUSTARDS FROM ANDALUSIA SUCCESSFULLY DOMESTICATED IN SCOTLAND: ONE OF TWO PAIRS OF BIRDS REARED BY MR. J. C. LAIDLAY AT LINDORES IN FIFESHIRE.

The correspondent who sends us these photographs notes: "These studies were taken at Lindores, in Fife, where Mr. J. C. Laidlay possesses two pairs of these magnificent birds. They are perhaps the only specimens ever reared under a farmyard hen. Their food in the wild state consists of grain, green-stuff, and insects. In captivity they appear to flourish on potatoes, butter beans, and wheat. The Great Bustard is as big and tasty as a turkey, and may weigh up to 35 lb.; and owing to this, and its size and stupidity, it had little chance of surviving in this country. About one hundred years ago huge 'droves' roamed over the uncultivated areas on Salisbury Plain and in Yorkshire; but now only the inn with its sign of 'Ye olde Bustarde' remains, as silent evidence of this bird's former existence, near Larkhill on Salisbury Plain.

highly entertaining book about a previous generation, namely, "ROYAL DUKES," The Father and Uncles of Queen Victoria. By Roger Fulford. With eight Illustrations and four Genealogical Tables (Duckworth; 12s. 6d.). This volume is "recommended by the Book Society," and thoroughly deserves that distinction. It is an excellent specimen of the modern manner in historical biography—gay, colloquial, and humorous; evidently based on careful research, but wearing its "weight of learning lightly, like a flower." The sons of George III. here portrayed are, Frederick, Duke of York; William Henry, Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV.; Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent; Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and afterwards King of Hanover; Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex; and Adolphus Frederick,

Duke of Cambridge. George IV. is omitted, the author explains, "partly because his life and character are well known, and partly because both appear sufficiently from the lives of his younger brothers."

Whatever else this royal band of brothers may have been, none of them could be called a bookworm. Suggesting that they were not so black as they were painted, Mr. Fulford pulls back the "heavy modesty curtain" drawn across their history after Queen Victoria had "identified herself with the slightly prudish virtue of her husband's family—the Coburgs—and tried to forget the virile qualities of her father's family." It is with her father, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, of course, that we are chiefly concerned. As a soldier, trained in Germany under a cast-iron discipline, the Duke was a martinet, infuriated by "a dirty button on a soldier's uniform." King Edward, of course, was likewise punctilious in such matters. In Canada, in 1791, the Duke was disliked by the troops, but "was so beloved by the Canadians as to be regarded as their patron saint. . . . By nature, he was kindly and affectionate, and only a mistaken sense of duty made him assume a formal severity." In the Duke's later days there is much to remind us of the present Prince of Wales. "He was uncomfortably conscious (we read) of the miserable state of the poor, and was a tireless worker for charity," but "he was far in advance of contemporary opinion in believing that charity was not enough to solve the prevailing distress." Obviously, if alive now, he would support the plan for abolishing slums.

The centenary of a great religious revival, which in the nineteenth century gave new vitality to the Church reorganised in the fifteenth by Queen Elizabeth, has produced a good crop of books. Particularly notable is "OXFORD APOSTLES." A Character Study of the Oxford Movement. By Geoffrey Faber, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. With sixteen Portraits (Faber and Faber; 15s.). This volume is written from a secular point of view. Although the author's grandfather and

REARED UNDER A FARMYARD HEN IN FIFESHIRE: A GREAT BUSTARD—A BIRD WHICH WAS ONCE PLENTIFUL IN THE BRITISH ISLES, BUT WHICH IS NOW ENTIRELY EXTINCT.

great-uncle (the famous hymn-writer) were both at Oxford during the Movement and deeply affected by it in different ways, he himself approaches it with complete detachment. From reading his grandfather's papers, including letters from Newman, he became fascinated by the ideas and personalities of the Tractarians, as a kind of psychological mystery to be elucidated. At the same time he appreciated their deep sincerity. First-hand knowledge, he says, soon exploded Lytton Strachey's "cynical estimate of the Movement as a game of exciting make-believe." The main theme of the book is Newman's personality and the unfolding of his spiritual drama; but other figures also are intriguing—particularly that of Hurrell Froude.

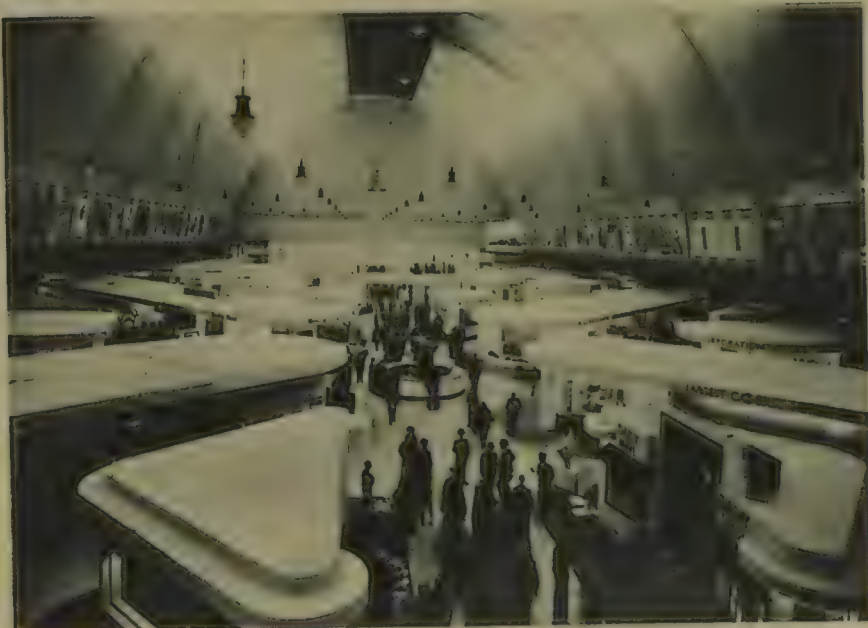
Several other books of associated interest must be mentioned briefly. Chapters on the Oxford Movement and Edward VII. as Diplomatist occur in a well-known biographer's reminiscences, "A SEPTUAGENARIAN'S SCRAP-BOOK." By Sir George Arthur, Bt. With Foreword by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt. (Thornton Butterworth; 12s. 6d.). The author writes with great charm, and intimate knowledge of many leading people and events and social phases during the last fifty years. In contrast to Mr. Waldman's book on Queen Elizabeth, devotion to her ill-fated Scottish cousin inspires "MARY STUART": Queen and Woman. By June Meade. With forty-one Illustrations (Hurst and Blackett; 12s. 6d.). This work takes the form of narratives put into the mouths of Mary herself and certain of her ladies. A more sober, impartial and compact account of her career is given in "MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS," by Eric Linklater. With Frontispiece (Peter Davies; 5s.). This admirable little book joins a popular series of short memoirs, in which other recent volumes are "RICHARD CŒUR DE LION," by Clennell Wilkinson; and "OSCAR WILDE," by G. J. Renier. C. E. B.



# THE ADVERTISING AND MARKETING EXHIBITION: "A VALUABLE WAY TO TRADE RECOVERY."



FOR ADVERTISING IN THE SKY: THE MARK II. SKY PROJECTOR, WITH AN ESTIMATED BEAM CANDLE-POWER OF 5850 MILLIONS, CLAIMED TO BE THE MOST POWERFUL PROJECTING APPARATUS KNOWN.



THE INTERIOR OF OLYMPIA DURING THE ADVERTISING AND MARKETING EXHIBITION: A GENERAL VIEW SHOWING A GREAT ARRAY OF PRESS STANDS AND POSTERS.



LORD DERBY (WITH MAJOR ASTOR BESIDE HIM) OPENING THE ADVERTISING EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA, WHERE HE DESCRIBED ADVERTISING AS A MOST VALUABLE WAY TO TRADE RECOVERY.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE ADVERTISING EXHIBITION, WITH MAJOR J. J. ASTOR, M.P., PRESIDENT (LEFT), SIR WILLIAM CRAWFORD, CHAIRMAN (RIGHT), AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.



HOW "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," WITH THE REST OF "THE GREAT EIGHT," IS REPRESENTED IN THE EXHIBITION: THE STAND OF ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.

As noted on a previous page, Lord Derby opened the Advertising and Marketing Exhibition at Olympia on July 17. The next day it was visited by the Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister, who spoke of the importance of advertising in the hoped-for trade revival. The Prince made a tour of the Exhibition, and was much amused by the Advertisers' Playground, where all those figures made familiar in advertisements come to life. He also inspected the National Advertisers' House, completely furnished with goods advertised in newspapers. When Lord Derby arrived to open the Exhibition, he was received by Major J. J. Astor, M.P., its President, and Sir William Crawford, the Chairman. In his speech Lord Derby



THE STAND OF ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS, LTD., SEEN FROM THE OPPOSITE POINT OF VIEW: A FINE EXAMPLE OF THE MODERN TYPE OF EXHIBITION BUILDING.

said: "Advertising to-day owes a great deal to men of the pencil and the paint-brush. I remember the old days when advertisements disfigured the countryside and hoardings, instead of, as now, adorning them. They are real works of art, and to show them well they have the printers to come to their aid to give point and value to the work of the artist and the writer of advertisements. There is, too, amazing skill in the use of machinery, which gives faithful reproductions of the artist's colour work." This is especially true, of course, of such papers as "The Illustrated London News," which, moreover, is never thrown away, but passes on from hand to hand.



## ODDS AND ENDS OF THE WORLD'S NEWS, AS TOLD BY THE CAMERA.



COLONEL AND MRS. LINDBERGH, WHO ARE FLYING TO GREENLAND TOGETHER—THE FORMER AS SURVEYOR FOR PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS, AND THE LATTER AS HIS PILOT, NAVIGATOR, AND PHOTOGRAPHER—JUST BEFORE THEIR START. Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh left New York on July 9 in their pontoon-equipped aeroplane to begin their survey for an air route across the Atlantic. They were forced down by fog at South Warren, Maine, but on July 10 went on to the estate of Mrs. Dwight Morrow at North Haven, where their eleven-months-old son was staying. Colonel Lindbergh is technical adviser of Pan-American Airways, and is prospecting the best route across the Atlantic for a passenger service of seaplanes. This service it is hoped to put into operation in 1935. The Company now has under construction at the Martin plant in Baltimore and the Sikorsky plant in Connecticut the largest flying boats in America.

COMMEMORATING "OSBERT," WHO SET OUT TO SWIM THE CHANNEL: THE STAG'S HEAD MOUNTED.

The sender of this photograph notes: "The head of 'Osbert,' the stag who, escaping from an English staghunt, almost swam the Channel, was brought to England on July 17 to be offered to the Prince of Wales." Osbert was picked up in the Channel in 1924 by a French trawler and landed near Dunkirk. A Le Touquet man bought the stag and put him in a park. It recently died.



THE CITY OF LONDON STATE COACHES USED FOR THE FIRST TIME OUTSIDE ENGLAND: THE LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS IN BELFAST.

As noted in our issue of July 15 (when we gave an aerial view of Craigavon Bridge), the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Percy Greenaway), accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs, arranged to open the new Craigavon Bridge at Londonderry on July 18. The State coaches of the City of London, for the first time in history, were to be used in a ceremony outside this country. Eight of the great London Livery Companies were to be represented. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs' coaches are here seen driving through Belfast.



THE CURIOUS BAMBOO-HEADGEAR WORN BY PRISONERS ON TRIAL FOR POLITICAL MURDERS IN JAPAN: EXAMPLES AT THE TRIAL OF THE "BLOOD BROTHERHOOD."

The trial began on June 29 of fourteen civilian members of a "Blood Brotherhood" who were accused of assassinating Mr. Inouye, a former Finance Minister, and Baron Takuma Dan, a leading industrialist, in 1932. Their leader, a priest named Nishio Inouye, said that the plot had its inception in a country reactionary club frequented by young naval officers who were indignant with the London Naval Treaty. He pleaded that his motives were righteous, and that the acts committed were intended to purify national politics.



INTENTIONAL SHIPWRECK INSTEAD OF AN END ON THE SCRAP-HEAP: A SPECTACULAR FINISH TO A CAREER OF USEFUL SERVICE.

In Australia, where a certain impatience with the slow method is not uncharacteristic, old ships, instead of going to the scrap-heap, are towed out to sea and sunk. This is the old paddle-steamer "Newcastle," once one of the fastest ships on the New South Wales coast, going down bows first, twenty miles off Sydney Heads, after two charges of dynamite had been used.



A 600-YEAR-OLD CUSTOM OF THE VINTNERS: STREETS SWEEPED, AND POSIES OF SWEET HERBS CARRIED TO KEEP OFF THE SMELLS OF THE STREETS.

An old English custom was re-enacted on July 13, when the Vintners' Company, installing its new Master, Mr. Oldham White, held its annual procession through the City. Wine porters lead, sweeping the road as they did close on six hundred years ago, while members of the Company still carry posies of sweet herbs to keep off the smells of the streets, and to guard themselves against the threat of plague!



AN ORGAN PLAYED WITH A MATCH-STICK: THE DIMINUTIVE INSTRUMENT BUILT FOR TITANIA'S PALACE.

A miniature organ which has cost £100 and taken nine months to build, is now ready for installation in Titania's Palace, the famous miniature building designed and decorated by Sir Neville Wilkinson. The organ is only 12 in. high, 9 in. wide, and 5 in. in depth and has one manual, five stops, thirty pipes, and a tiny pump.



AIR ARMADA PICTURES AND THE "ROBOT" PLANE THAT BROUGHT THEM.



READY FOR HIS SECOND WORLD FLIGHT (AND HIS FIRST "SOLO"): MR. WILEY POST AT NEW YORK BESIDE HIS SELF-STEERING AEROPLANE, "WINNIE MAE."



THE FIRST AIRMAN TO FLY NON-STOP FROM NEW YORK TO BERLIN: MR. WILEY POST AFTER LANDING AT THE TEMPELHOFFERFELD, BERLIN'S AIRPORT.

Mr. Wiley Post, the American-Indian airman, of Oklahoma, left New York on July 16 for a round-the-world solo flight, and crossing the Atlantic landed at Berlin about noon the following day. He flew the rebuilt Lockheed-Vega aeroplane, "Winnie Mae," in which he and Mr. Harold Gatty in 1931 made a record round-the-world flight in 8 days 15 hr. 51 min. At Berlin he praised his self-steering apparatus (illustrated below), and the directional wireless from Manchester, of which he had made use in setting his course. Thence he flew to Königsberg, East Prussia, and, leaving on the morning of July 17, arrived that afternoon at Moscow, where he stayed for three hours. He left Moscow at 5.15 p.m. intending to fly non-stop to Novosibirsk. We may mention that he carried across the Atlantic to Berlin the photographs of General Balbo's "Air Armada," here reproduced.



MR. WILEY POST'S AEROPLANE FITTED WITH THE SPERRY AUTOMATIC PILOT: A VIEW SHOWING HOW THE AIRMAN, WITH HANDS AND FEET OFF THE CONTROLS, CAN LEAVE THE MACHINE TO STEER ITSELF.



A PHOTOGRAPH FLOWN ACROSS THE ATLANTIC BY MR. WILEY POST: THE ITALIAN "AIR ARMADA" ARRIVING AT MONTREAL AND SALUTED BY FASCISTS BELOW.



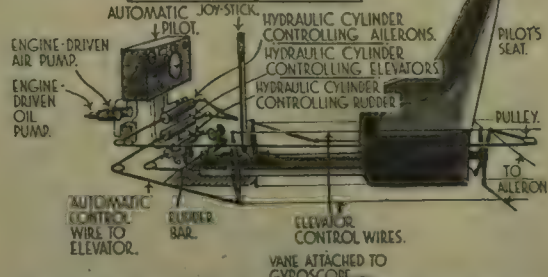
ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPH BROUGHT OVER BY MR. WILEY POST: THE AIR ARMADA'S CHIEF, GENERAL BALBO (IN A CAR, CENTRE) AMID A CHEERING MONTREAL CROWD.

The "Air Armada" of twenty-four Italian flying-boats, led by General Balbo, completed its 6100-mile flight by stages from Rome to Chicago on July 16, when they alighted on Lake Michigan, having covered the distance (excluding stops) in 47 hours, 52 minutes. They had flown by way of Rome, Amsterdam, Londonderry, Reykjavik (in Iceland), Cartwright (Labrador), Shediac (New Brunswick), and Montreal. The most perilous stage was the 1500-mile trans-ocean flight from Iceland to Labrador, at the beginning of which, owing to bad weather, the flying was often completely "blind," and at times the boats were navigated on the surface. They arrived at Shediac on July 13, and next day they reached the Montreal seaplane base at Longueuil, on the St. Lawrence. Here they received an enthusiastic welcome, and were cheered by dense crowds as they came ashore.

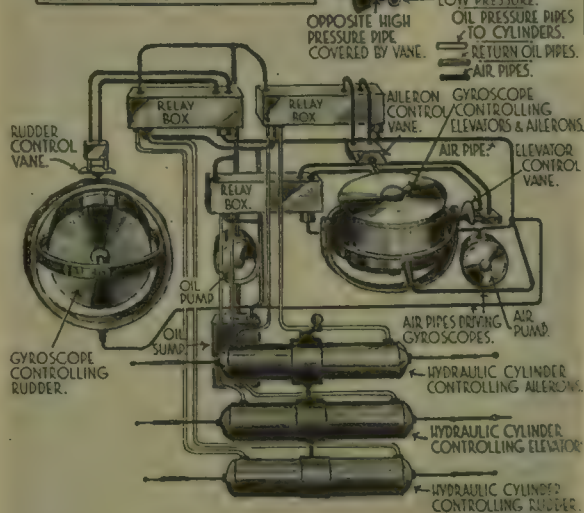
The Sperry Automatic Pilot fitted to the Transatlantic aeroplane flown by Mr. Wiley Post allows the machine to be fully controlled for long distances without human aid. The pilot sets his course by his compass, and the automatic gear, when started, flies the aircraft on this course as long as desired. The gear is operated by two gyroscopes. One controls elevators and ailerons and the other the rudder. Attached to the gyroscopes are half-moon discs which cover or uncover air-pipes as the gyroscopes move. This action distorts the diaphragm of the relay system towards the low-pressure side. This movement in turn is transmitted to a piston inside the relay box, which controls the oil pressure system governing the movement of the hydraulic cylinders. These are attached by cables to the hand-controls, which control the movements of the ailerons, rudder, and elevators. The Sperry Automatic Pilot is very compact and efficient. The entire installation only weighs 75 lb., and the gyros, relays, and controls are all contained in a box, 10 by 12 by 20 inches, mounted in front of the pilot. The apparatus is in use in many of the large passenger aircraft in America.

Drawn by our special Artist, G. H. Davis.

HOW THE AUTOMATIC CONTROLS ARE CONNECTED TO THE HAND CONTROLS.



THE AUTOMATIC CONTROL GEAR.



DETAILS OF THE GYROSCOPIC MECHANISM OF THE SPERRY AUTOMATIC PILOT, AS USED BY MR. WILEY POST IN HIS AEROPLANE, "WINNIE MAE," FOR A ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT.



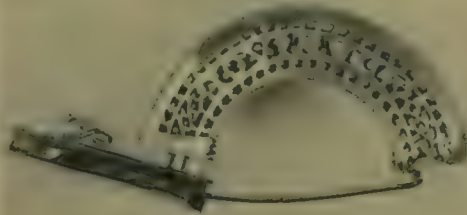
# THE WORLD OF ART: IMPORTANT EVENTS IN SALE-ROOM AND MUSEUM.



TO BE SOLD AT SOTHEBY'S: THE FAMOUS HOPE ATHENA (PROBABLY SECOND CENTURY A.D.) IN MARBLE. (HEIGHT: 7 FT. 2 IN.)

This famous statue was discovered at Ostia, about 1797. When sold in 1917 it fetched the high price of 6,800 guineas. The head is made of a separate block, and fitted in a cavity between the shoulders. The Farnese Athena, by analogy, indicates that the head must have been the original one; though, curiously enough, the hair at the back does not join up with that on the torso.

Reproductions by Courtesy of Messrs. Sotheby.



THE ERICKSTANEBRAE GOLD FIBULA TO BE SOLD AT SOTHEBY'S: A UNIQUE PIECE OF ROMAN JEWELLERY. (3 1/4 IN. MAXIMUM WIDTH.)

This unique jewel was discovered at Erickstanebrae (Dumfriesshire) in 1787. The inscriptions are "IOVI AUG." and "VOT XX."; and they imply, perhaps, a connection with the Vicennalia, celebrated in honour of the twentieth year of Diocletian's reign (an Emperor who associated himself with Jupiter). Sir Arthur Evans suggested that it might have been lost during Constantine Chlorus' Caledonian expedition of 306 A.D.



"SAINT AUGUSTINE," BY MURILLO, TO BE SOLD AT CHRISTIE'S: A PICTURE ONCE LOOTED FROM SEVILLE BY MARSHAL SOULT. (77 BY 53 1/2 IN.)



A FOX-HUNTING SCENE BY DEAN WOLSTENHOLME TO BE SOLD AT CHRISTIE'S: "BREAKING COVERT," DATED 1816. (33 IN. BY 46 IN.)

This picture and the two below are to figure in a sale at Messrs. Christie's, which has been arranged for July 28. The painting by Murillo of "Christ at the Pool of Bethesda" (or "Christ Healing the Paralytic"), was painted for the Hospital of San Jorge, called "La Caridad," at Seville. It was one of the pictures which Marshal Soult sold to the French Government; and for a few days it was in the Louvre; but was subsequently again in the possession of the Marshal, who sold it in 1846 to Mr. Tomline, of Orwell Park, Suffolk, where it has remained until the present time. The Angel that troubled the pool is seen in the sky, ascending. The "Saint Augustine," by the same hand, was likewise looted by Soult in (Continued below.)



"CHRIST AT THE POOL OF BETHESDA," BY B. E. MURILLO; TO BE SOLD AT CHRISTIE'S. (93 IN. BY 102 IN.)

Continued.)

Andalusia—in this case from the Sacristy of the Convent of Saint Augustine, outside the Carmona Gate, Seville. The Saint, wearing a black habit, and a rich robe lined with red, kneels in ecstasy before a flaming heart. The picture by Dean Wolstenholme is one of a pair depicting fox-hunting, the other being "Refreshing at the Village Inn." Reproductions by Courtesy of Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods.

Week day	No. of entries	Time taken to write	State of the weather	Notes
Monday	14	7 am 30 1 4 8 am 30 1 2	Light Breezy; Windy	De. Br.
Tuesday	15	7 am 30 0 9 8 am 30 0 6	Light Breezy; Windy	De. Br.
Wednesday	16	7 am 30 0 5 8 am 30 0 4 9 am 30 0 2	Light Breezy; Windy	De. Br.
Thursday	17	7 am 30 0 0 8 am 30 0 4	Light Breezy; Windy	De. Br.
Friday	18	7 am 30 1 0 8 am 30 1 1	Light Breezy; Windy	De. Br.
Saturday	19	7 am 30 1 0 8 am 30 0 8	Light Breezy; Windy	De. Br.
Sunday	20	7 am 30 0 4 8 am 30 0 6	Light Breezy; Windy	De. Br.

A PAGE FROM A LOG-BOOK WRITTEN BY NELSON HIMSELF, SECURED FOR THE NATION: THE LAST ENTRIES BEFORE TRAFALGAR. The personal log-book which Nelson kept in his own handwriting on board the "Victory" for five months before Trafalgar, has been purchased by Lord Wakefield for £3000 and given to the British Museum, where it will be placed next the famous log-book kept by the sailing-master of the "Victory." Its last two entries are probably the last words Nelson ever penned.

Reproduction by Courtesy of the British Museum.



THE TREASURE OF THE WEEK AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: AN ENGLISH SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SAMPLER.

In the seventeenth century girls generally made two samplers, one coloured and (sometimes) one long sampler, half coloured and half white. To this latter group belongs this splendid sampler. It is worked on linen in polychrome silk and white linen thread.

Reproduction by Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Crown Copyright Reserved.



A FRAGONARD DRAWING OF DON QUIXOTE STRICKEN BY THE WINDMILL SAILS; TO BE SOLD AT MESSRS. SOTHEBY'S.

The Fragonard reproduced here forms part of a celebrated series illustrating Don Quixote (some of which are in the British Museum). Don Quixote is lying on the ground, having been hurled away by the windmill sails; on the right is Rozinante; on the left Sancho Panza and his donkey. The medium is black chalk and wash.

Reproduction by Courtesy of Messrs. Sotheby.



# ROYALTY HONOURS MASONIC CHARITY—THE CRAFT'S FOREMOST DUTY.



THE HOSPITAL OF AN ORDER WHOSE OUTSTANDING DUTY IT IS "TO RELIEVE DISTRESS AND SUFFERING," OPENED BY THE KING, ACCOMPANIED BY THE QUEEN: HIS MAJESTY MAKING HIS SPEECH, IN WHICH HE DECLARED THE HOSPITAL OPEN.

THE new Freemasons' Hospital and Nursing Home at Ravenscourt Park (which was fully illustrated by us in our issue of July 8) was opened by the King on July 12. A large gathering, representative of Freemasonry in England, attended the ceremony, and had the satisfaction of hearing his Majesty accede to a request that the hospital should be called the Royal Masonic Hospital. Trumpeters of the 1st Life Guards sounded a fanfare when, at 3 o'clock, the King, accompanied by the Queen, with the Home Secretary, Sir John Gilmour, in attendance, arrived at the entrance of the hospital. Their Majesties were received by the Duke of Connaught, Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, and President of the Hospital.

[Continued opposite



THE ROYAL MASONIC HOSPITAL RECENTLY OPENED BY THE KING: A GENERAL VIEW FROM THE AIR, SHOWING THE STRIKING SHAPE OF THE "SUN-BALCONIES."

The King, to whom a key was handed by the architects, was invited by the Duke of Connaught to unlock and open the door into the main hospital building. The Archbishop of Canterbury offered a dedicatory prayer, and after this their Majesties inspected the stone of Dedication laid by the Grand Master in 1932. In the course of his speech, in which he invited the King graciously to open the building, the Duke of Connaught said: "Of the tenets of our Order none stands out more clearly than the duty to relieve distress and suffering." The King, in his reply, declared his satisfaction at the loyalty of Freemasonry. We illustrate elsewhere the new Masonic Peace Memorial, whose inauguration was arranged for July 19.

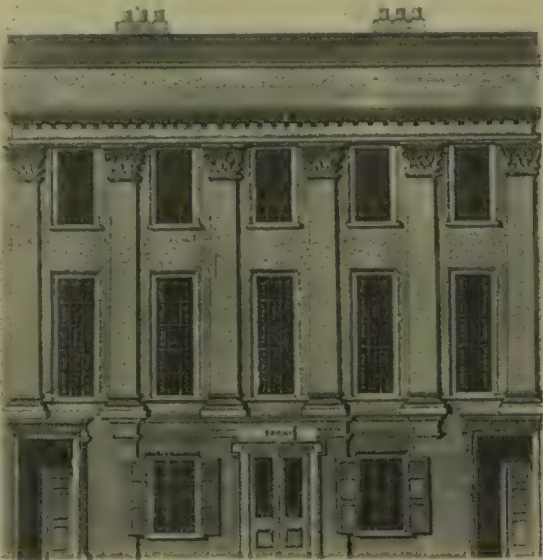


# THE SOUL OF FREEMASONRY.

THE GROWTH AND PURPOSE OF A WORLD-WIDE FRATERNITY, AND THE DEDICATION OF ITS NEW HEADQUARTERS AND SPIRITUAL CENTRE.

By J. S. M. WARD, M.A.

A GREAT dream has become a solid reality. The Million Memorial Fund has justified the faith of its sponsors, and London, the birthplace of modern Freemasonry, has at length a Temple worthy of the Order. Thoughts such as these are no doubt passing through the minds of thousands of English Freemasons, ranging from the venerable and well-loved Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught, down to the youngest Entered Apprentice. As soon as the war was ended, a movement started among Freemasons to commemorate



THE ORIGINAL FREEMASONS' HALL: A REPRODUCTION FROM AN ENGRAVING OF 1783.

Over the central door are the words "Freemasons' Tavern." In our issue of March 31, 1866, we illustrated the chosen design for the (then) new Freemasons' Hall, with a note stating: "It occupies a portion of the site of the old Freemasons' Tavern, as well as a large space on each side of it, while the greater portion of the old tavern is incorporated with the new buildings."

their brothers who had fallen in the war. This is the genesis of the new Temple in Great Queen Street, whose consecration is being celebrated; a great and striking memorial, worthy alike of the men who died for England and of the world-wide fraternity whose headquarters and spiritual centre it is destined to be. Of the years of patient labour involved and of the many difficulties which have had to be surmounted, this is not the time to speak; but this we may say, that, once the scheme had been endorsed, those responsible never faltered, and to-day their faith and persistence has its reward, while all Freemasons will rejoice that it has been brought to completion during the lifetime of our present Grand Master.

When first the scheme was suggested, many zealous brethren feared lest the heavy demands it entailed might militate against the prosperity of the numerous charities maintained by the generosity of the Craft, but such fears soon proved groundless. Indeed, a new and most valuable one has been established during this very period—the Freemasons' Hospital—while none of the older charities has been neglected.

To the non-Mason, Freemasonry is always somewhat of a mystery; and naturally so, for only by initiation into its secrets can any man acquire a real comprehension of all for which it stands. To the outsider, its charities appear to be its chief characteristic, but they should be regarded more as the outward sign and proof of the mission of Freemasonry than as constituting its sole purpose. The soul of Freemasonry is shown forth in its charities, but these are not its soul, neither do they themselves constitute that peculiar bond which unites men of every class and creed in one mystical Brotherhood. To be admitted, a man must be initiated by a series of ceremonies whose exact nature constitutes one of the chief secrets of Freemasonry, which very secrecy formeth one of the bonds which unite the brethren, while the ceremonies themselves are full of interesting and curious symbolism which teaches many profound truths.

While Freemasonry is not a religion, it has a definitely religious basis, and in England no man can be admitted unless he declares his belief in God. Herein all British

Freemasonry differs profoundly from its offshoots on the Continent, which unfortunately, in many countries, are anti-religious and definitely political. English Freemasonry from the very first has forbidden even the mention of political or religious disputes in Lodge, and so has avoided the quagmire into which many of the Continental Grand Lodges have fallen.

When we try to trace the history of this strange survivor of the ancient mysteries, we find abundant material from 1717, when the Grand Lodge of England was founded; but before that date, despite intriguing hints, we have little solid documentary evidence. In that year, four Operative Lodges of Masons met on June 24 at the Goose and Gridiron, and organised a Grand Lodge, appointing "Antony Sayer, Gentleman, Grand Master." The innovation, for such it undoubtedly was, found ready support, and many other lodges gave in their adhesion and received in return a Charter from this new body. But there were other old lodges who were not enamoured of the scheme, and the eighteenth century was clouded by bitter controversy and even saw the rise of rival Grand Lodges. The feud with the greatest of these rivals, which took the name of "The Ancients," was not ended until 1813, when both bodies united to form the present United Grand Lodge of England.

In Scotland and in Ireland, similar movements took place. The old Operative Lodges of Ireland constituted a Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1729, and the Scotch lodges followed suit in 1736. These three are the only original Grand Lodges in the world, all subsequent Grand Lodges, no matter where situated, being derived directly or indirectly from one or other of these Grand originals. Thus Freemasonry is essentially an Anglo-Saxon institution, and, speaking broadly, it is only in Anglo-Saxon and Nordic countries that it has been a real success and avoided becoming contaminated by politics and turned into a quasi-political institution—its usual fate in Latin countries.

But, although modern speculative Freemasonry owes its present governing organisation, possibly a good deal of its ritual, and certainly its benevolent institutions to the year 1717, no serious student of Masonry denies that it is the descendant of something much older; namely, the Mediaeval Craft Guilds. Indeed, the very earliest records of Grand Lodge show that it was constituted by certain pre-existing lodges of Freemasons. The difficulty, however, is to decide how much of the present ceremonies is derived direct from those mediaeval predecessors and how much has been added since 1717 by mystics, symbolists, and antiquarians. The eighteenth-century Masonic historians were uncritical and apt to accept any story, however fantastic, while the nineteenth-century students perhaps went too far in the opposite direction, refusing to consider anything which could not be supported by actual documentary evidence.

To-day, the advances made in pre-history by means of anthropology and the study of primitive rites have led

to the rise of a second school, who contend that many of the ceremonies still carried out go back to a much earlier date than 1717, and that much light can be obtained by comparing the Masonic ceremonies with somewhat similar rites which exist even to-day among more primitive races. The subject is still a matter of controversy, and therein lies part at least of its interest. One thing is clear—namely, that even before the constitution of Grand Lodge men of education and position were being accepted into these supposedly Operative Lodges. Why should they seek admission unless the lodges had something more to give them than a few building secrets which were of no use to non-working Masons?

For example, on May 20, 1641, Robert Moray, "General Quartermaster of the army of Scotland," was initiated at Newcastle by members of the Lodge of Edinburgh, who were with the Scottish army which had entered England in arms against Charles I. This is the earliest surviving record of the initiation of a "speculative Freemason" in England, but Elias Ashmole, the famous antiquary, informs us in his diary that he was initiated at Warrington in Lancashire on Oct. 16, 1646, together with Colonel Henry Mainwaring. John Aubrey, in 1686, refers



THE GRAND MASTER OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND WEARING THE INSIGNIA OF HIS OFFICE: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.G., WHO ARRANGED TO DEDICATE THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE AND PEACE MEMORIAL.

The Duke of Connaught has been Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England since 1901. From 1886 to 1901 he was Provincial Grand Master of Sussex. As noted under our drawing of the new Masonic Peace Memorial (pages 140-141), it was the Duke who originated the scheme, and he arranged to perform the dedication ceremony on July 19.

to a great convention held on May 18, 1681, consisting of the "Fraternity of Freemasons." What is more, the word "free" has been crossed out in the MS., apparently by him, and the word "accepted" substituted. Now the word "accepted" meant "speculative"—i.e., a member of a Masonic lodge who was not a working man.

The above facts show that our modern speculative Freemasonry began by the admission of non-craftsmen long before the formation of Grand Lodge, probably because they desired to study the ceremonies, and it was apparently only by degrees that the "craft" ceased to be a body of working masons and became what it is to-day, a vast society receiving men of every rank and binding them together into a sort of blood-brotherhood.

What is the secret which has enabled such a strange society to grow and prosper till even Kings and Princes have joined it, as did Edward VII. and the present Prince of Wales? What is the magic charm which enables the son of a cobbler and of a king to meet on the level and part on the square? It is not the refreshments after labour, nor the wonderful system of charities; it is not the antiquarian interest of the ceremonies, nor the high moral and mystical teaching hidden under its symbols; each of these plays its part, and to some one aspect appeals and to others another; but the real secret lies in that most intangible of all things—the SOUL of Freemasonry. It is that SOUL which is the great reality and enables Englishman and Hindu, Christian, Jew, Mahomedan, and Buddhist to join as one in ceremonies wherein God is invoked and men pledge themselves to lead the straight and upright life, to help the weak and aid the helpless, to be loyal subjects of the King and treat as equals rich and poor.

In a world which seems to be losing all its ideals, Freemasonry still proclaims to every newly-initiated brother those fundamental moral principles and beliefs without which no civilisation can survive, and does it without invading the territory of any religious body or demanding of any man more than he can reasonably be expected to give. Like all things English, Freemasonry has grown and developed out of the history of the past to be a light and guide amid the troubles of a changing world.



THE INSTALLATION OF KING EDWARD (THEN PRINCE OF WALES) AS GRAND MASTER OF THE FREEMASONS, IN 1875: THE CEREMONY IN THE ALBERT HALL—A DRAWING REPRODUCED FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF MAY 8, 1875, SHOWING THE NEW GRAND MASTER ENTHRONED AND (ON LEFT) SIR ALBERT WOODS PROCLAIMING HIM.

An article given with this drawing in our issue of May 8, 1875, recalled that the first stone of Freemasons' Hall, in Great Queen Street, was laid on May 1, 1775; that in 1792 George IV. (then Prince of Wales) was installed Grand Master; and that the present Duke of Connaught was initiated by his brother, the Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward VII.) in March 1874.

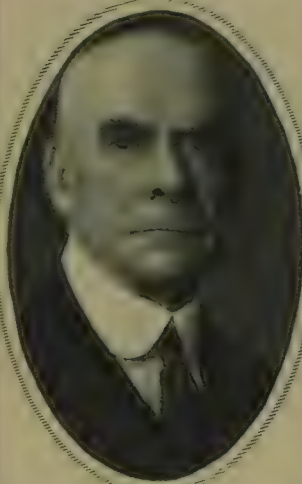


# THE MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL DEDICATION: PROMINENT PERSONALITIES.

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS ON OTHER PAGES IN THIS ISSUE.)



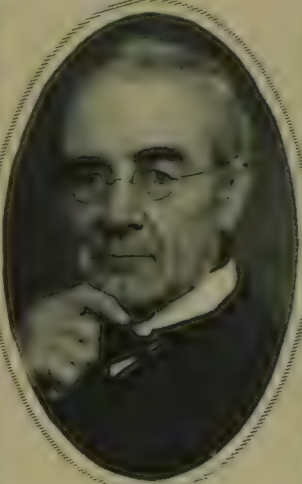
THE RT. HON. LORD AMPTHILL, G.C.S.I.,  
G.C.I.E., PRO GRAND MASTER.



J. RUSSELL McLAREN, ESQ.,  
PRESIDENT, BOARD OF  
GENERAL PURPOSES.



C. R. I. NICHOLL, ESQ.,  
GRAND DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES.



SIR THOMAS R. HUGHES, K.C.,  
GRAND REGISTRAR.



THE RT. HON. LORD CORNWALLIS, C.B.E.  
DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.



SIR COLVILLE SMITH, C.V.O.,  
GRAND SECRETARY.



A. BURNETT BROWN, ESQ., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.,  
GRAND SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS.



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.G.,  
GRAND MASTER OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.



SYDNEY A. WHITE, ESQ., A.C.A.,  
ASSISTANT GRAND SECRETARY.



SIR KYNASTON STUDD, BT., O.B.E.,  
PRESIDENT, BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE.



H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE, K.G.,  
SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.



HENRY V. ASHLEY, ESQ., F.R.I.B.A.,  
ONE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF THE  
NEW BUILDING.



WINTON NEWMAN, ESQ., F.R.I.B.A.,  
ONE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF THE  
NEW BUILDING.



CAPTAIN THE HON. W. S. CORNWALLIS, M.C.,  
JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN.



# THE NEW HOME OF BRITISH FREEMASONRY: A GREAT TEMPLE FOR "THE MOTHER GRAND LODGE OF THE WORLD."

DRAWN SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY D. MACPHERSON.



## THE MASONIC MILLION MEMORIAL SCHEME BROUGHT TO FRUITION: A GREAT PEACE TEMPLE IN THE HEART OF LONDON. "THE BIRTHPLACE OF MODERN FREEMASONRY."

This month has been described as the most memorable in the annals of British Freemasonry, as witnessing the completion, opening, and dedication of the Masonic Peace Memorial, "the new headquarters of the Mother Grand Lodge of the World." This magnificent building owes its existence to the Duke of Connaught, who, as Grand Master of the Order, originated the scheme fourteen years ago and has, happily, lived to see it brought to fruition. He arranged to perform the dedication ceremony on July 19, while the previous day had been fixed for "an Especial Grand Lodge" meeting

in the Albert Hall. "His desire at its inception (we read in "The Masonic Record") was that it should be in the nature of a Memorial of Honour to our Masonic fathers, sons, and brothers who fell in the Great War; also an abiding practical expression of our gratitude to the Great Architect of the Universe for the preservation of so many Brethren and their safe restoration to their families." The Memorial stands at the junction of Great Queen Street, Wild Street, Long Acre, and Drury Lane, in a wide new space, and forms a majestic addition to London's great buildings. The

architects were Messrs. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., and Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A., who were selected as follows. All architects of British nationality were invited to compete, and 94 designs were received, in 1925. Ten of the competitors were asked to submit more detailed drawings on amended conditions, and from these was chosen the design of "Competitor 109." Not until "envelope No. 109" was opened were the names of the successful candidates known. In a descriptive appreciation of their work, Mr. A. Trystan Edwards, F.R.I.B.A., the architectural writer and critic, says: "It would be

difficult to find any modern building of which the plan may be said fully to exemplify 'the grand manner' as does that of the Masonic Peace Memorial. . . . The classic order, as here exemplified, is a kind of ceremonial dress which has a complete social justification. In the façades there is an admirable dignity. . . . It is important to emphasise that the building has two great functions to fulfil; it is not only the Headquarters of the Craft, but it is also a Memorial to the Brethren who fell in the Great War, and in honour of them the great Tower stands, an imposing monument."



## THE NEW MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL ART AND SYMBOLISM IN A NEW

## WITH ITS MAGNIFICENT INTERIOR: TEMPLE WORTHY OF THE ORDER.



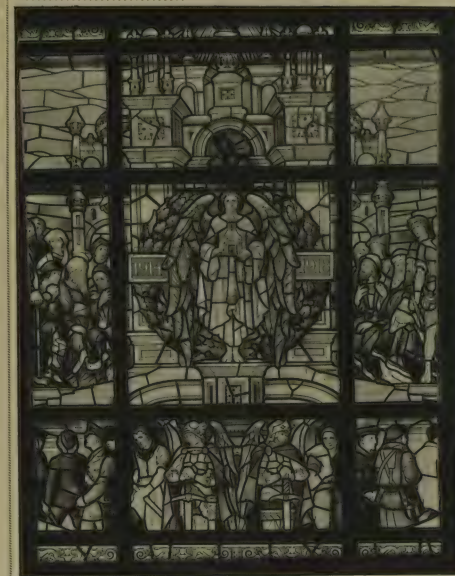
THE BRONZE DOORS TO THE GRAND TEMPLE, WITH SCENES REPRESENTING PREPARATIONS FOR THE BUILDING OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM, AND AN INSCRIPTION BELOW.



A VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS THE REGISTRATION HALL: INTERIOR DECORATION IN THE MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL, WITH ITS MAGNIFICENT CEILINGS AND MOSAIC FLOORS.



THE BOARD ROOM: A LOFTY CHAMBER WITH HARDWOOD PANELLING, ENRICHED PLASTER CEILING, AND WINDOWS DEPICTING THE SEVEN LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.



THE WAR MEMORIAL WINDOW IN THE FIRST VESTIBULE: ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST INTERESTING OF THE MANY EXAMPLES OF STAINED GLASS USED IN IMPORTANT PARTS OF THE BUILDING.



THE ENTRANCE TO THE FINE NEW BUILDING ERECTED AT THE JUNCTION OF GREAT QUEEN STREET WITH DRURY LANE AND LONG ACRE: A MAJESTIC PORTICO IN THE CLASSICAL STYLE.



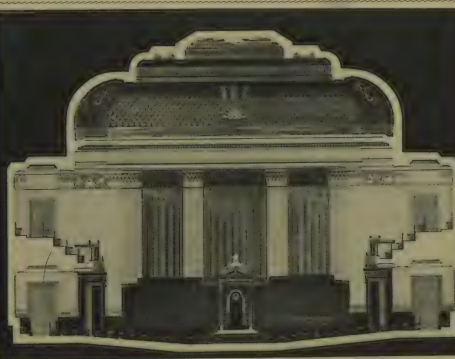
THE PROCESSIONAL CORRIDOR: A LONG GALLERY ON THE FIRST FLOOR (LEADING TO THE SECOND VESTIBULE BEFORE THE DOOR OF THE GRAND TEMPLE), WITH MARBLE AND MOSAIC FLOOR AND MAHOGANY PANELLING.



A VIEW IN THE FIRST VESTIBULE, LOOKING TOWARDS THE STAIRCASE THAT LEADS UP TO IT FROM THE GROUND FLOOR: SCAGLIOLA MARBLE PILLARS AND SYMBOLIC WALL DECORATION.

plaster ceilings. The colour treatments in this building are particularly worthy of commendation inasmuch as the architects (H. V. Ashley and Winton Newman) have in most instances concentrated the richest effects on the ceilings, while the walls and floors have in the main been restricted to subdued tones. The delightful variety of ceiling treatment is a special feature of the interior decoration. As to the Lodge rooms, the varieties of design are expressed not only in the different sizes of the Lodges, but in the different treatment of the walls and ceilings, the lighting arrangements, and the colour schemes. As may be imagined, there is great scope for artistic invention, and the architects have not only displayed unalloyed good taste

but remarkable ingenuity in creating so many distinctive effects. The ceiling treatments display a large variety of types of coffer and louver, and it is especially worthy of note that the louvers which are needed to serve the practical purpose of admitting fresh air have been designed in such a way that they form decorative elements harmonising with other features of the room. The introduction of gold and silver leaf gives a most satisfactory finish to the decorative treatment. The Great Queen Street and Temple entrances are marble-lined. The walls and floors of the Grand Temple approaches and the Grand Temple itself are practically marble throughout."



THE ARCHITECTS' PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE GRAND TEMPLE, THE CENTRAL SHRINE OF BRITISH FREEMASONRY: A DESIGN SHOWING (IN THE CENTRE) THE POSITION OF THE GRAND MASTER'S THRONE.

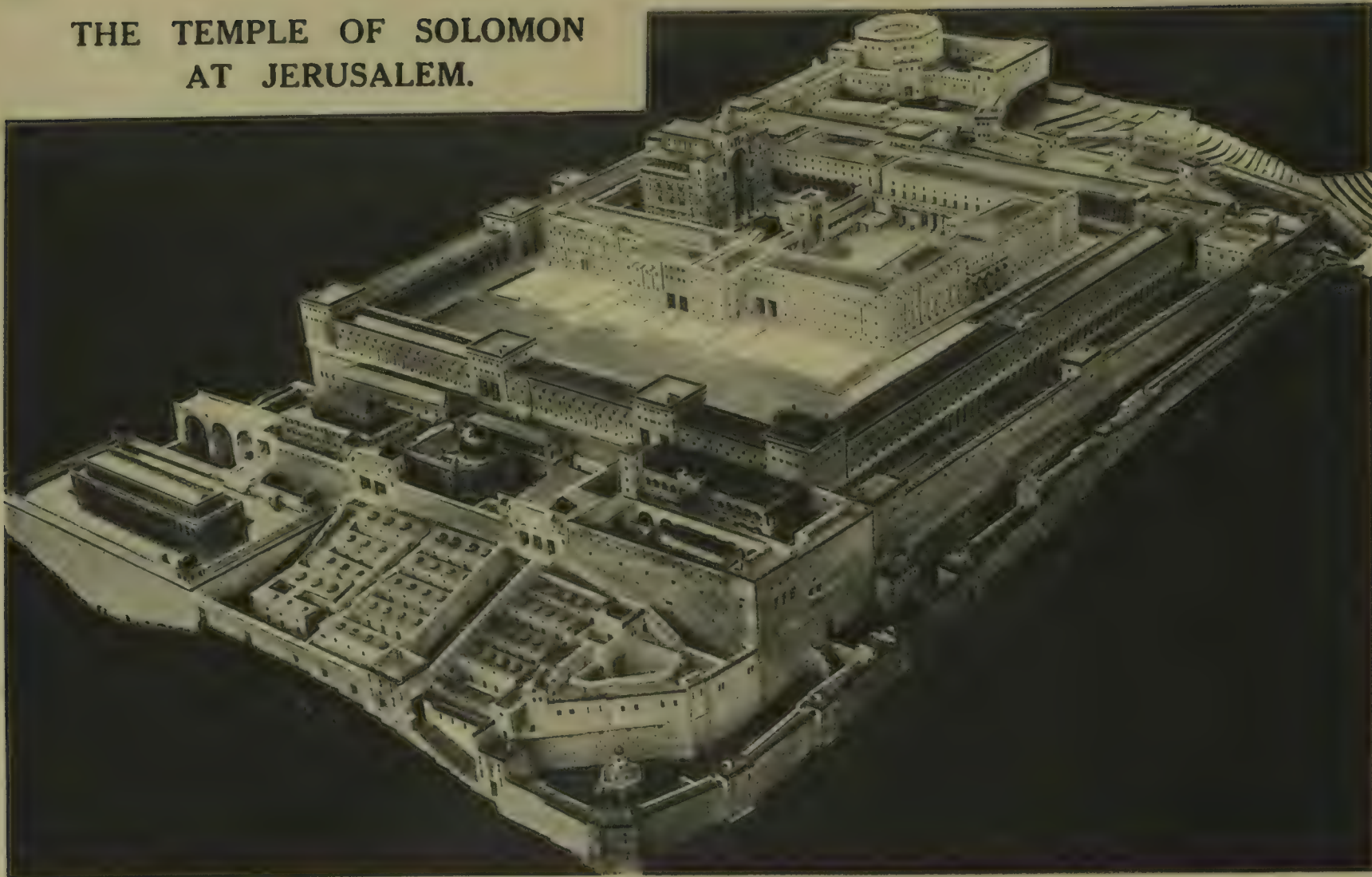
*(Continued.)*

Master and other high officers of Grand Lodge on either side, while the gold brocade curtains on the back walls add to the dignity and scale of the Chamber. The mosaics are, perhaps, the finest ever executed in this country. The principal doors to the temple are in bronze, enriched with ornament, a wonderful example of the craftsman's skill, full of allegory and symbol. On the outside are scenes depicting the Crafts preparing and conveying the materials to Jerusalem for the building of the Temple. The inscription below reads: "Concerning this House which thou art in building if thou wilt walk in My statutes and execute My judgments and keep all My Commandments to walk in them, then will I establish my Word with thee." On the inside of the doors (see our front page) is represented the spiritual aspect. Stained-glass windows have been employed in important positions in the building, and arrangements have been made that they may form a lighting medium to allow the design to be seen at night. Particularly interesting are the windows by the winding stairs illustrating the six periods of Creation, the First Vestibule window, and the Board Room windows with panels depicting the seven liberal arts and sciences. The Grand Master's Room, Grand Officers' Rooms, the Library and Museum, and the Board Room, are fine lofty apartments with hardwood panelling and enriched

*(Continued below on left.)*

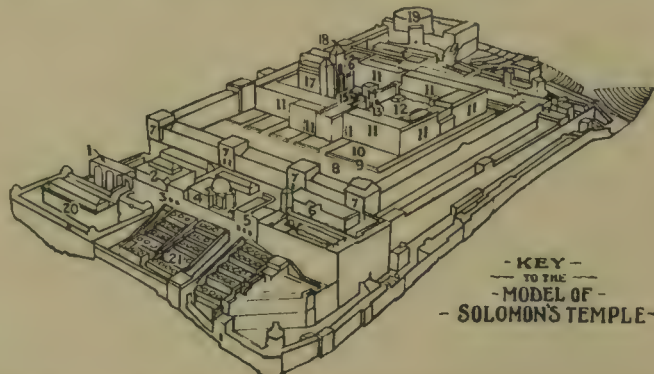


## THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON AT JERUSALEM.



KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM: A REMARKABLE MODEL OF THE FAMOUS BUILDING AND ITS SURROUNDINGS—A SUBJECT OF GREAT INTEREST TO FREEMASONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRADITIONS OF THE CRAFT. (SEE THE KEY-PLAN, GIVEN BELOW, FOR DETAILS OF THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE TEMPLE.)

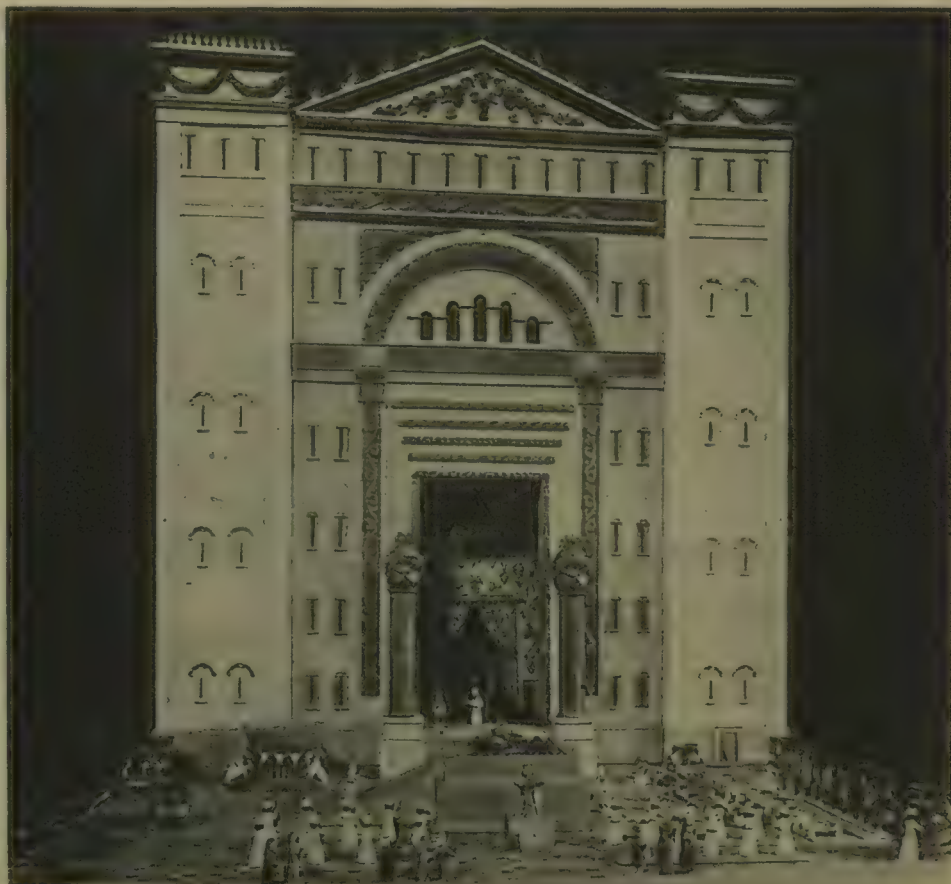
1. BRIDGE CROSSING TYROPHEON VALLEY.
2. HOUSE OF THE FOREST OF LEBANON (1 KINGS, vii 2-20).
3. DOUBLE PASSAGE.
4. JUDGMENT HALL, IN WHICH WAS THE KING'S THRONE.
5. TRIPLE PASSAGE.
6. THE KING'S PALACE.
7. OUTER TEMPLE PORCHES, WITH THE GATES RUNNING ROUND ALL SIDES AND FORMING A SQUARE.
8. OUTER COURT, OR COURT OF THE GENTILES.
9. TWELVE STEPS LEADING TO—
10. CHIEF TERRACE, WITH OPENINGS BETWEEN THE POSTS, AND INSCRIPTIONS THAT NO GENTILE SHOULD PASS THEM.
11. BUILDING WITH 3 WINGS, AND 3 STOREYS HIGH.
12. MIDDLE COURT.
13. FIFTEEN STEPS TO THE HIGH GATE (14). ON THE STEPS "THE PSALM OF DEGREES" (PSALMS 120—134) WAS CHANTED.
14. THE HIGH GATE.



15. THE INNER COURT, DIVIDED INTO THE COURT OF THE ISRAELITES AND THE COURT OF THE PRIESTS. Only the Court of the Priests can be seen in the model. In the centre is the great brazen Altar of Burnt Offerings. In this court also, but not seen in the photograph, were the Molten Sea (1 Kings, vii 23-4) and the ten Lavers on bases (1 Kings vii 27 *et seq.*).
16. THE TWO PILLARS—JACHIN AND BOAZ—(1 KINGS vii 15) IN FRONT OF THE PORCH.
17. THE TEMPLE PROPER. In it was the Holy of Holies, a cubical building 20 cubits each way. In it stood the Ark of the Covenant and the Cherubim. In the Holy Place stood the Altar of Incense, the Tables of Shewbread, and the Sevenfold Candlestick—all made of gold.
18. MIDDLE TOWER, 120 CUBITS HIGH (2 CHRON. iii 4).
19. THE HOUSE OF MILLO (2 KINGS xii 20).
20. PART OF THE PALACE.
21. STABLES, AS CONJECTURED BY SOME AUTHORITIES, OR MORE PROBABLY STALLS FOR BEASTS TO BE USED FOR BURNT OFFERINGS.

IN view of the dedication of a great new Masonic Temple in London (illustrated on several other pages in this number), and the interest taken by Freemasons in King Solomon, who is traditionally believed to have been the founder and first Grand Master of the Craft, we think it appropriate to illustrate here two remarkable models, one representing Solomon's Temple and its surroundings as a whole, and the other the porch of the Holy House, with the Court of the Priests. The larger model (of the entire Temple) was made by the late Dr. Schick, and the other by Mr. Johann M. Tenz, author of "Jerusalem, Ancient and Modern." These models, we may recall, together with others representing later buildings on the site of Solomon's Temple, were illustrated in our issue of August 28, 1909, together with particulars of an ambitious suggestion, then lately made in America, that the Freemasons of the world should subscribe to rebuild Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem. The project had to be abandoned on account of the enormous cost that would have been involved in carrying it out. Quite apart from that scheme, however, the photographs of the models possess a permanent historical value, and it may be interesting to repeat part of the

(Continued opposite.)



THE HOLY HOUSE OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE AND THE COURT OF THE PRIESTS: A MODEL REPRESENTING THE PORCH OF THE TEMPLE, WITH THE TWO GREAT PILLARS, JACHIN (ON THE RIGHT) AND BOAZ. (SEE NOS. 15-17 IN THE ABOVE KEY-PLAN.)

elaborate descriptive details published at that time along with our illustrations. "Solomon's Temple was built on the site prepared for it by David, the threshing-floor of Ornan the Jebusite, on Mount Moriah. The area enclosed by the outer walls covered about 25 acres. After Solomon's Temple was destroyed Zerubbabel's was built on its site. Later, Herod erected his Temple. After its destruction Hadrian built a Temple of Jupiter on the same site, and later Justinian built a church there. The site is now occupied by the Great Mosque. Solomon's Temple was begun 592 years after the Exodus. It was divided into two portions—the main building, 'The House of God,' and the subsidiary buildings. The Holy Place was floored with cypress, panelled with cedar, and overlaid with gold. Its inner apartment was the Holy of Holies. In this were placed the sacred Ark and the two cherubim, each 10 ft. high, made of olive wood and overlaid with gold, the Altar of Incense, the Table of Shewbread, and the Seven-branched Candlestick. The pillars, 'Jachin' and 'Boaz,' made by Hiram of Tyre, were 34½ ft. high. They were made hollow, it is believed, that they might be used as receptacles for documents. Such columns were quite common in the Temples of Baal."



# A THREE-ROOMED HOTEL UP A TREE: BIG-GAME SNAPSHOTS TAKEN FROM IT.



NOT PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A NATURALIST'S "HIDE," BUT FROM THE "TREETOPS" VERANDAH!—A RHINOCEROS STANDING BY A WATER-HOLE IN THE MIDDLE OF AN AFRICAN FOREST; AS VIEWED FROM AN HOTEL ANNEXE SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED IN A TALL TREE, NEAR NYERI, KENYA.—(Reproduced by permission of Julia, Countess of Dartrey.)



"TREETOPS" HOTEL, FROM WHICH VISITORS CAN WATCH THE SHYEST BIG GAME AT THEIR EASE: A SNAPSHOT TAKEN FROM THE SPOT AT WHICH THE RHINOCEROS IS SEEN IN THE LARGE PHOTOGRAPH.—(Photograph by Dr. Buxton.)



A NEVER-FAILING SOURCE OF INTEREST AT "TREETOPS": AN ELEPHANT STANDING AT THE WATER-HOLE IN FULL VIEW OF THE HOTEL WINDOWS.  
(Reproduced by permission of Mr. Thuberon.)



ON THE VERANDAH AT "TREETOPS" (WITH THE TRAP-DOOR BY WHICH VISITORS ASCEND IN THE FOREGROUND): POINTING OUT THE ANIMALS AT THE WATER-HOLE TO A WOMAN GUEST.—(Reproduced by permission of Dr. Buxton.)

the windows of a hotel. By no means an ordinary hotel, however, "Treetops" (an annexe of the "Outspan Hotel," Nyeri, Kenya) is a little three-roomed house perched forty feet up in a tall tree in the middle of an African forest, and overlooking a pool to which elephant, rhinoceros, and all manner of big game come to drink. "Treetops" has two double-bedrooms, with electric light and running water. The beds are so

THESE photographs of wild animals at a water-hole, though worthy of the most painstaking naturalist-photographer, were, in fact, taken from

arranged that the visitor, comfortable between linen sheets, can watch the animals by merely turning his head on the pillow! The electric light

is supplied by batteries carried to the spot on the heads of black boys; and the water runs from a tap in a sherry barrel which collects the rain. So thick is the game in this piece of forest that approach has to be made in broad daylight under the escort of a white hunter armed with a large-bore rifle. Once a party has arrived at "Treetops," however, no dangerous wild animal can reach them.



PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK:  
PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



THE BRITISH WIGHTMAN CUP TEAM SETTING OUT FOR THE UNITED STATES; WITH THEIR CAPTAIN AND MANAGER, MR. M. D. HORN.

The British Wightman Cup team, here seen at Euston, sailed for America on July 15. The team consists of Miss Freda James, Miss Betty Nuthall, Miss Peggy Scriven, Miss Mary Heeley, Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, and Miss Dorothy Round (left to right). The Cup matches have been arranged for August 4 and 5, to take place at Forest Hills, New York. The U.S.A. women's singles and doubles championships follow from August 14 to 19.

THE KING AND QUEEN AT RANELAGH: HER MAJESTY PRESENTING THE KING'S CORONATION CUP TO THE MAHARAJAH OF JAIPUR.

The Maharajah of Jaipur's polo team continued their victorious career on July 15, when they won the King's Coronation Challenge Cup at Ranelagh, beating the Royal Scots Greys by nine goals to five. The team could not have had a more successful season, since they have won all three Open Cups, without meeting any side which they had any great difficulty in beating. Their polo, both individually and as a team, has been superb.



THE LITHUANIAN FLYERS WHO WERE KILLED AFTER CROSSING THE ATLANTIC: CAPTAIN DARIUS (LEFT) AND MR. GIRENAS.

Setting out from New York in their Bellanca aeroplane, "Lituanica," on July 15 in an attempt to fly to Kovno, the capital of Lithuania, Captain Stephan Darius and Mr. Stanley Girenas succeeded in crossing the Atlantic, but, encountering bad weather over Germany, crashed near Soldin, Pomerania, and were killed. Soldin is about 380 miles from their goal. Their wrecked machine is illustrated on page 147.



SIR JOHN ELLERMAN, THE GREAT SHIP-OWNER AND FINANCIER, WHO HAS DIED.

Sir John Reeves Ellerman, who was for many years regarded as one of the "Big Five" in shipping, and was reputed to be one of the richest men in England, died on July 17, aged seventy-one. He was also concerned in vast real estate transactions in both the City and the west end of London; held important interests in daily and weekly periodicals; and was a large shareholder in brewery companies. At one time he was financially interested in "The Illustrated London News" and its associated papers.



THE PRINCE OF WALES WITH MR. G. LAMBERT, M.P., WHO BEAT HIM IN THE PARLIAMENTARY GOLF HANDICAP FINAL.

The Parliamentary Handicap Golf Tournament for 1933 ended when Mr. G. Lambert, Member for South Molton, Devon, beat the Prince of Wales in the final round of thirty-six holes at Coombe Hill by 5 up and 4 to play, on July 15. Mr. Lambert, who is sixty-seven years of age and has a handicap of 14, received two strokes in each round from the Prince of Wales, who is handicapped at 11.



J. E. LOVELOCK, WHO BROKE THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR THE MILE.

Lovelock, the Oxford athlete, holder of the British mile record, broke the world's mile record during the meeting between Oxford and Cambridge and Princeton and Cornell, held at Princeton, on July 15. He won by seven yards in 4 min. 7.3-5 sec. (the former record being 4 min. 9.1-5 sec., set up by Jules Ladoumègue).



AT THE COMING-OF-AGE OF THE NINTH DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND AT ALNWICK CASTLE: A FAMILY GROUP ROUND THE DUKE (FOURTH FROM THE LEFT).

The Duchess of Northumberland gave a garden party on July 15 at Alnwick Castle to celebrate the coming-of-age of her eldest son, the ninth Duke of Northumberland. The guests, who numbered 3000, were mainly tenants of the Duke's Northumberland estates. Members of the Percy family seen in our photograph are (l. to r.): Lady Victoria Percy, Lord Geoffrey Percy, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Duke of Northumberland, Lady Elizabeth Percy, Lady Diana Percy, Lord Hugh Percy, and Lord Eustace Percy.



A PROMINENT TRADE UNION LEADER DEAD: THE LATE MR. C. T. CRAMP.

Mr. Cramp, General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, died on July 14, aged fifty-seven. He became a member of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, 1911 (being then a guard on the Midland Railway); President, N.U.R., 1917; and Industrial General Secretary, 1920.



## A WINDOW ON THE WORLD: NEWS ITEMS OF THE WEEK.



A TRANSATLANTIC ADVENTURE: A SAILING RACE BETWEEN BOATS MANNED BY TWO MEN EACH.

A British cutter, "Enterprise" (shown on the left), and an Estonian sloop, "Ahto," each with a two-man crew, left Gambia on May 18 in a 4000-mile race to New York. The "Enterprise," skippered by Peter Barber and crewed by W. Brackel, reached City Island, N.Y., on July 11, five days after her rival. The "Ahto" was skippered by Ahto Walter and manned by Thomas Olsen.



THE WRECK OF THE "LITUANICA" AFTER IT HAD CROSSED THE ATLANTIC: THE CRASHED AEROPLANE OF THE LITHUANIAN FLYERS WHO WERE KILLED IN GERMANY.

As mentioned on another page, where their photographs are reproduced, the Lithuanian airmen, Captain Stephan Darius and Mr. Stanley Girenas, crashed near Soldin, Pomerania, on their flight from New York to Kovno. They had run short of petrol, and perhaps mistook the top of a wood for a field. They are to have a State funeral at Kovno.



THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CONTRACT BRIDGE MATCH AT SELFRIDGE'S: A LARGE CROWD, COMPOSED MAINLY OF WOMEN, SITTING OUTSIDE THE SOUND-PROOF PLAY-ROOMS AND WATCHING THE PLAY REPRODUCED ON A SPECIAL ELECTRIC SCREEN PROVIDED BY MR. CULBERTSON.



THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BRIDGE MATCH: MR. ELY CULBERTSON (U.S.A.); LADY RHODES; MRS. CULBERTSON; AND LIEUT.-COL. H. M. BEASLEY (L. TO R.)

The contract bridge match between Mr. Ely Culbertson's team and a team of British players led by Colonel Beasley, for the Charles Schwab Trophy, began on July 17 in two sound-proof rooms at Selfridge's. The match is being played in duplicate over 300 hands, and is expected to end at midnight to-night (July 22). The English team includes Lady Rhodes, Sir Guy Domville, Mr. George Morris, and Mr. P. V. Tabbush; Mr. Culbertson's team, besides himself and his wife, includes Mr. T. A. Lightner and Mr. Michael Gottlieb. Special arrangements are made for spectators, who numbered over 1200 on the opening day.



A SEVERE FIRE IN EAST LONDON: FIREMEN PLAYING ON THE BLAZE AT BOW WHICH RAGED FOR SEVERAL HOURS.

An unusually severe fire broke out on the morning of July 12 in the district of Old Ford Road, Bow, East London, gutting a chemical works—that of Forbes, Abbott and Lennard—and destroying the timber yard of T. J. Land and Sons, packing-case manufacturers. It was some hours before more than twenty fire-engines, from all parts of London, could obtain control, aided as they were by two water-towers, a river float, and miles of hosepipes.



THE SIGNING OF THE FOUR-POWER PACT: SIGNOR MUSSOLINI APPENDING HIS SIGNATURE TO AN "AGREEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING AND CO-OPERATION."

The Four-Power Pact was signed at the Palazzo Venezia on July 15 by Signor Mussolini and by Sir Ronald Graham, M. de Jouvenel, and Herr von Hassel, the Ambassadors to Rome of Great Britain, France, and Germany respectively. The Pact, which was initiated on June 7, is for a period of ten years, and provides for co-operation of the Four Powers within the framework of the League of Nations for the maintenance of peace. It reaffirms the spirit of the Locarno Pact of 1925.



# THE PRINCE OF WALES AT WEYMOUTH; AND OTHER EVENTS.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO WEYMOUTH TO OPEN THE NEW PIER AND THE HARBOUR WORKS, WHICH HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY RECONSTRUCTED:  
A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PIER AND HARBOUR AT THE TIME OF THE ROYAL VISIT.

On July 13 the Prince of Wales set out by air to Weymouth to open the new harbour and pier, but, owing to the bad flying conditions, his pilot landed in a field near Swanage, and the journey was continued by car. His Royal Highness unavoidably arrived at Weymouth two hours late, and part of the programme was therefore cancelled. In the course of his speech at the opening

ceremony, the Prince said: "Since I was last here you have completed the entire reconstruction of your harbour where previously there was only one berth for the Great Western Railway passenger steamers to the Channel Islands. I am glad to learn that the new pier, the new berths for cargo boats and the electric crane track will bring your harbour up to date."



THE "ROUND-THE-HOUSES" RACE AT DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN: THE HON. BRIAN LEWIS AFTER WINNING IN HIS ALFA-ROMEO.

The Mannin Moar race through the streets of Douglas was held on July 14, and, in a field of nine starters, was won by the Hon. Brian Lewis, who, driving a supercharged 2336 c.c. Alfa-Romeo, averaged 64.23 miles an hour for the 230 miles. T. E. Rose-Richards, in a supercharged Bugatti, was second, and G. E. T. Eyston, in a car similar to the winner's, was third. New lap records were set up several times.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT WEYMOUTH: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WALKING DOWN THE PIER AFTER HE HAD DECLARED THE NEW HARBOUR OPEN.



LONDON'S OWN TATTOO: A DRESS REHEARSAL OF THE WOOLWICH SEARCHLIGHT TATTOO, HELD AT THE GARRISON STADIUM, WOOLWICH COMMON.

The opening performance of the Woolwich Searchlight Tattoo was given on the night of July 15, and this admirable show was to be presented on each evening of the following week. One of the scenes rendered is "Saving the Guns at Malwand"—a dramatic representation of an action of July 1880. Some of the guns used in the Tattoo had been captured by the Afghans at Malwand, but were later retaken by Lord Roberts at Kandahar. There are also massed bands, musical rides, and very fine displays of physical exercises.



ETON AND HARROW—A TRADITIONAL SCENE AT LORD'S: A VIEW OF THE SPECTATORS AND THE COACHES ON THE SECOND DAY.

In spite of occasional drizzle, Lord's presented its traditional appearance on July 15, the second day of the Eton and Harrow match. The match ended in a draw. Harrow, batting first, scored 237 (J. H. Pawle 96), and Eton responded with 195, their captain, N. S. Hotchkin, making 88. Harrow, in their second innings, declared at 146 for six, but could only get four Eton wickets for 84.



# THE RELENTLESS MOUNTAIN FACED BY THE EVEREST CLIMBING EXPEDITION:

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING THE RECENT ATTEMPT ON THE SUMMIT.



A BLEAK SCENE NEAR CAMP 2 ON THE ASCENT OF MT. EVEREST: A FANTASTIC DÉCOR, WITH PILLARS OF ICE (ON THE LEFT) WHICH HAVE SLID DOWN THE MOUNTAIN SIDE AND FORM ONE OF THE DANGERS TO CLIMBERS.



A SCENE OF FAIRY-LIKE BEAUTY AMONG THE ICE CLIFFS ENCOUNTERED DURING THE ASCENT OF MOUNT EVEREST: A LAKE IN THE "TROUGH" NEAR CAMP 2.



PORTERS ON THEIR WAY TO CAMP 3: A GRIM PROSPECT TO WHICH A TOUCH OF LIFE IS LENT BY THE MASCOT OF THE EXPEDITION, A TIBETAN MASTIFF, SEEN AS A DARK SPOT IN THE LEFT BACKGROUND.

The Mount Everest Committee announced on June 29 that it had been decided to recall the Expedition. Mr. Rutledge and the members of the party, it was stated, had done wonderful work; they advanced their two final camps farther up the mountain than ever before, but their attempts upon the summit were unsuccessful because of the difficulty of climbing rocks covered with loose snow above 28,000 ft. Monsoon conditions prevented further attempts, and the committee decided that everything possible had been done to the utmost credit of the Expedition. Camp 1, it will be remembered, was established at 18,000 ft.,



EVEREST VIEWED FROM CAMP 3: THE GREAT MOUNTAIN WITH THE NORTH-EAST RIDGE ON THE LEFT, AND THE SUMMIT ON THE RIGHT; AND BEHIND A SNOW CLOUD DRIVEN BY THE WIND.

on April 21. On May 1 Camp 3 (21,000 ft. up) was reached. Camp 4, 200 ft. below the right of the North Col, was established on May 15. On May 29 Camp 6 was established near the first step on the arête, 1740 ft., below the summit. Two attempts on the summit were made. They were both, however, frustrated. Yet four men had climbed to about 28,000 ft., and were only turned back by new snow on the sloping sandstone slabs of the contour below the final pyramid. Smythe lived for three days above 27,000 ft; and the party descended successfully through a blizzard to the North Col.



# The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.

## OUR ACTORS IN A COSMOPOLITAN PLAY.

"VESSELS DEPARTING," by Mr. Emyln Williams, which was first produced at the Arts under the title "Port Said," is a remarkable play, but its performance at the Embassy, and anon in a West-End theatre, is even more remarkable than the drama itself. I do not say this to extol the players above the playwright; I merely state it because it is a rare—I could almost say a unique—occurrence that a band of 100 per cent. English actors are called upon to create characters not only foreign or alien, but entirely exotic, and succeed beyond all expectations. In "Vessels Departing," there is practically not a single discord, except those demanded by the dialect of the speakers, low-born dagos nearly all of them. The list is too extensive to deal with singly, as they utter their peculiar vernacular. Port Said is, of course, a polyglot port, and its inhabitants are as assorted as the Tower of Babel, who in course of time have learned to understand one another in a common conversational lingo.

In the casting there is, internationally speaking, not a weak spot, and some of the impersonations are, in aspect and in mentality, so true to the polyglot life of Port Said that an outside observer might well be deceived into the belief that a company of half-castes had come to London to interpret the play in their own ways, so weirdly Oriental, now boisterous, now languorous, is the atmosphere. Throughout the right note is rung, and we are carried away by the weird mixture of picture and sound. I would—while praising one and all—single out some performances of extraordinary forcibility and incisiveness. In the first place, Miss Flora Robson, who, after her recent success in "All God's Chillun," repeats an intensely dramatic performance in a similar key. Her appearance, her fight for the love-child born to the European visitor, are tragic in the true sense of the word. The situation may not be quite dramatically "pukka," but so skilful is the actress (and the dramatist) that we overlook the exigencies of probability because we are enmeshed in the power of the actress. Miss Robson rules her audience by voice, by eye,

Agate, the manageress of the café, half a *cocotte* and half a *bonne femme* reminiscent of pristine days in the turmoil of Montmartre; to Miss Dorothy Minto, nebulous of descent, a bit of a Cockney, a bit of a *fille de joie*, refuse of the old days of Piccadilly Circus; and, in contrast to all these, the calm collected dignity of the wife of the European Sahib, whose half-caste child, bearing no trace of his descent, has become dear to her, and whose final surrender is asked from the Anglo-Egyptian mother (Miss Robson), in the stately language and the dignified attitude of a woman of the world of such refined breed as is the quality of a true English lady. This part, too, was played magnificently by Miss Edith Sharpe. In the verbal duel between the two women, we keenly felt the significance of the words: "East is East and West is West, And never the twain shall meet."

## THE REVIVAL OF BALLET.

One of the most interesting, surprising, and welcome activities in the theatre is the awakened delight in the ballet. Interesting, because it introduces into the sphere of entertainment an art form too long neglected, though at the Old Vic and through the Camargo Society it has been continually encouraged. Surprising, because the sudden popularity seems to have no adequate reasons to explain it (unless that perhaps the public is tiring of revue, and seeks some change of attraction), that the closing of the Alhambra has reminded us of its former splendours, when the ballet was the glory of the show; and that it provides just the touch of colour, music, movement, beauty and gaiety we need in these anxious days. The fact remains that, with the death of Diaghilev, there came the temporary passing of ballet, and, except for incidental and occasional displays there has been nothing till now for us so alive and so significant as this present revival. It is welcome not only for its own sake, for any attraction that fills the theatre deserves acclaim, but welcome, too, because it gives us, instead of the slight inconsequences of revue knit together by the ingenuities of a *compère*, a coherent, unified, artistic production that fills the stage with entrancing beauty.

Ballet follows Ballet. The season of Herr Kurt Jooss at the Savoy has been followed by M. Georges Balanchine's company, "Les Ballets 1933," and we have been afforded the opportunity of comparing methods and contrasting effects. Herr Jooss definitely broke with the Diaghilev tradition, eschewing *décor*, and relying on the eloquence of the dance and motion. The dance, too, was considered chiefly as an expression of a positive idea. "La Table Verte" was keen satire, gaining its edge by its topicality. M. Balanchine has recovered the Diaghilev attitude without imitating it, and enlarged the choreographic range. He, too, is still mainly concerned with the expression of ideas, but these ideas lack the sharpness of definition which topicality gives. Hence the symbolism, while it has a solid foundation of thought beneath it, almost defeats the medium. We cannot always follow the argument, and this is particularly evident in the symbolical ballet, "Anna Anna," a study in personalities. Admitting its cleverness,

because the theme is so complicated it fails to carry our imaginative sympathies the whole way. The same conflict between ideas, music, and movement disturbs the other serious ballets, "Mozartiana" and "Errante," for, while the dancing is individually brilliant, and there are passages of exquisite beauty and dramatic fire, the root



"GIVE ME A RING," AT THE LONDON HIPPODROME: EVELYN LAYE AS PEGGY, THE GIRL AT THE SWITCHBOARD, WHOSE SMARTNESS UNMASKS AN EAVES-DROPPING PLOT.

"Give Me a Ring" is a musical comedy, in which the plot turns round the adventures of a pretty telephone girl, who unmasks an elaborate eavesdropping plot. In the end she is happily united to her handsome lover (Ernst Verebes). There are some enchanting songs and much pleasant fooling provided by Will Fyffe and Messrs. Flanagan and Allen.

trouble is that the texture is not harmonious. With such distinguished artists as Serge Lifar, Tilly Losch, Tamara Toumanova, Alice Nikitina, and Felia Doubrovskaya, we are assured of brilliant individual performance, and in the "Ballet Serge Lifar," which revives some of the most popular of the Diaghilev ballets, we get a different school from Balanchine's. Here idea is subdued and music and dance come together. Yet Beethoven's "Prometheus" refuses to come to life, because the music eludes expressive ballet movement, while Debussy's "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" is an incomplete *divertissement* without the nymphs.

Now, at the Alhambra, these difficulties have been perfectly overcome, and the result is pure delight. There is no meaning, no ethical content, in "Sylphides," and surely there has never been anything so exquisitely done. The delicate Corot setting by Prince A. Schervachidze, the bewitching movement so essentially part of the equally delicate music—colour, grace and melody—blend into a magic charm that words cannot capture. This is sheer beauty, and that is all we need to know. Then there is Massine's choreographic setting of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, in sharp contrast, for here we have the tragic theme of Man and his Fate dynamically expressed. But in the ballet music and action are one. It compels, it dominates, and has the strength of revelation. Massine has created a work which has the spelling power of genius, and I shall never again listen to the Fifth Symphony without associating it with his great ballet. The thought is not expressed in sharp, intellectual lines, like the bitter comedy of "La Table Verte," nor is it lost in cloudy speculations as in "Anna Anna," but it comes through in terms of feeling with intense power, extraordinary in its impressive strength, sometimes strident, sometimes subdued in its rhythms, but always beautiful.

These Alhambra ballets achieve so much because of the perfect co-ordination and the complete balance between the several parts. The *décor*, the costumes, the pictorial flights of design and composition, the music, which is in entire sympathy with the action and the dance itself, which never descends into speciousness or pyrotechnic display—all combine in perfect unity that makes a long list of the brilliant *corps de ballet* superfluous. The Alhambra is to come down, and the day will come too soon when all its glories will be memories, but none will shine more lustreously than the season of ballet directed by M. René Blum and M. de Basil, and styled "Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo," which has carried the Diaghilev tradition to the peaks of inspiration—the season that rings down the final curtain.



A SITTING OF THE "TILLING AMELIORATION SOCIETY" IN "OTHER PEOPLE'S LIVES": (L. TO R.) LOLA WAITE (LEONORA CORBETT), STEPHEN BELLAMY (HAROLD WARRENDER), MEG BELLAMY (PAULINE VILDA), AND ARNOLD WAITE (MAURICE EVANS).

and by gesture. She makes one feel the intense emotion created in her by the part. She lives it. And so do four others, all in different keys, but all so intense that they graft the complete illusion of racial difference on our memory. I refer to Mr. W. Cronin-Wilson, the Don Juan dago, a ne'er-do-well and *flâneur*, who has something left in him of Western chivalry in that he avoids mischief in his attitude to the smitten European girl; to Mr. Frank Royde, the Egyptian policeman, half servant of the law, half crook, the very type I have seen in Cairo; to Mr. Rodney Millington, the handy boy of all work, guide, beggar, dealer in obscene postcards, a human lynx ever on the watch for *baksheesh*; to the Madame of Miss May



"OTHER PEOPLE'S LIVES," AT WYNDHAM'S: THE DEAN (CHARLES CARSON) "AGENT" OF THE "TILLING AMELIORATION SOCIETY," URGING THE UNWILLING TILLINGS (LAWRENCE HANRAY AND MABEL RUSSELL) TO ALLOW THEIR DAUGHTER TO EMIGRATE.

In "Other People's Lives" a set of very modern young people start the "Tilling Amelioration Society" to better the lot of the middle-class Tillings who live in the flat below. The results of their slapdash attempt at charity are, however, quite disastrous. Mrs. Tilling dies in a nursing home; and Mr. Tilling is left utterly miserable, without a home (his daughter was shipped off to Canada by the "Amelioration Society"), and without even the manuscript of the novel he had been writing, which the "Society" has mislaid.



# THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS AS THEY REALLY ARE; AND THE ONLY NATIVE QUEEN IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.



RAROTONGA, COOK ISLANDS, A SOUTH SEA ISLAND OF IDYLIC BEAUTY VISITED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF NEW ZEALAND AND LADY BLEDISLOE IN THE COURSE OF THEIR CRUISE IN H.M.S. "DIOMEDE."



AT A PICTURESQUE NATIVE DANCE BEFORE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL: RAROTONGAN GIRLS IN THEIR SIMPLE FINERY, AND FREE FROM ANY TOUCH OF THE VULGARITY OF THE "SOUTH SEAS" OF THE FILMS.



AN UNWIELDY GIFT: NATIVE PRODUCE—THE WEALTH OF RAROTONGA—LAID IN A PILE BEFORE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, WHO IS SEEN MAKING A SPEECH BEFORE THE HOUSE OF THE NATIVE "OVERLORD."



LADY BLEDISLOE WITH QUEEN SALOTE TUBOU OF TONGA, THE RULER OF THE ONLY NATIVE KINGDOM LEFT IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, PHOTOGRAPHED BESIDE THE FAMOUS "STONEHENGE OF THE PACIFIC."

Film-goers often have the life of the South Seas presented to them; Pacific paradises are made the background of melodramatic dénouements, in which the villain as often as not finds his accomplices among "hula-hula" girls and dissolute beachcombers. Needless to say, such a state of affairs is purely a convenient fiction of the scenario-hunter; the South Sea Islanders are not only simple, but also law-abiding. In her description of her tour with Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General of New Zealand, Lady Bledisloe writes (in "Country Life"): "Our recent cruise in H.M.S. 'Diomedé' . . . has disclosed to us a manner of life among the natives that, although very primitive, is fascinating to the outside observer; stamped with its own peculiar culture and, in many respects, inspiring. Included



MUSICIANS AND SINGERS CROWNED WITH FRANGIPANNI FLOWERS, WHO GRACED A CEREMONIAL BANQUET IN RAROTONGA: SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS AS THEY REALLY ARE—NEITHER "HULA-HULA" GIRLS NOR VICIOUS BEACHCOMBERS!



THE "ROYAL FAMILY" OF A SOUTH SEA PARADISE: MAKEA NUI (LEFT), OVERLORD OF RAROTONGA, PHOTOGRAPHED WITH HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER, AFTER WELCOMING LORD AND LADY BLEDISLOE.

A RELIC OF THE KINGS WHO ONCE RULED IN TONGA: THE OLD "KING OF TONGA'S RESTING-STONE," AT NUKU'ALOFA, TONGA, WITH LADY BLEDISLOE BESIDE IT.



in our oceanic ramble were the Tongan Islands, constituting (under British protection) the only remaining kingdom in the Southern Hemisphere; Western Samoa . . . ; and the Cook Islands . . . previously a kingdom ruled by the ancient Makea dynasty with its roots in Tahiti. . . . Their inhabitants, unlike those of other Polynesian islands, are closely related to the Maoris, and resemble them in appearance and accomplishments. At Nuku'alofa, the Tongan capital, we were welcomed most warmly at her palace by Queen Salote Tubou. . . . At Tonga, Samoa, and Rarotonga alike we were overwhelmed with gifts of every description, from roast sucking-pigs, live and dead poultry . . . to mats, baskets, coverlets, and other hand-woven products."



# THE FAMOUS NEEDLEWORK THAT THE KING AND QUEEN WENT TO SEE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY "COUNTRY LIFE," REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.



"THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON," AT HARDWICK HALL: A PETIT POINT PANEL, WITH ELIZABETHAN FIGURES SKILFULLY DRAWN, AND SLASHED AND EMBROIDERED DRESSES AND LACE RUFFS BRILLIANTLY RENDERED.



"THE SACRIFICE OF ISAAC": A BEAUTIFULLY EMBROIDERED PETIT POINT PANEL SHOWING ABRAHAM STAYED BY THE ANGEL; AND (RIGHT) THE COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY WITH TWO LADIES IN ATTENDANCE.

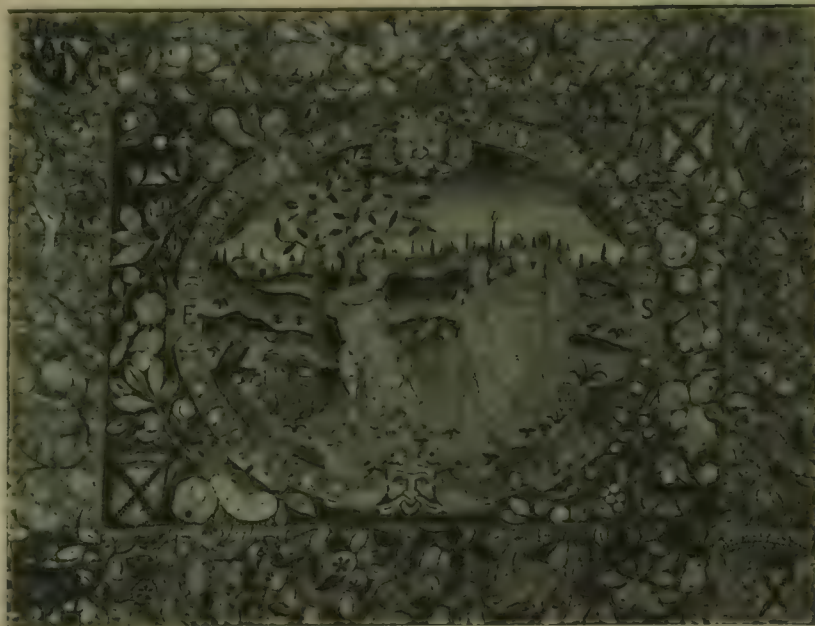


A PETIT POINT PANEL WORKED WITH THE FRONT OF OLD CHATSWORTH HOUSE AND BORDERED BY THE "NOWED SNAKE" OF THE CAVENDISHES—FORMERLY A CUSHION: ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLES OF NEEDLEWORK AT HARDWICK HALL.



A WALL-HANGING WITH ZENOBIA (CENTRE), MAGNANIMITAS (LEFT) AND PRUDENTIA (RIGHT): ONE OF THE SERIES OF VIRTUES WITH THEIR FEMALE EMBODIMENTS—THE WARLIKE HEROINE CHOSEN, NO DOUBT, BY THE MASTERFUL COUNTESS.

The King and Queen, when staying recently with the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth, paid a visit to Hardwick Hall, their hosts' unoccupied sixteenth-century house near the Pennines. It was stated that Hardwick Hall, after being closed for seven years, is shortly to be reopened, partly because its priceless needlework is suffering from lack of a thorough airing. The embroideries, some of which we illustrate here, were made at the bidding of that redoubtable lady, Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, who probably secured one of the French



"THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS": A PETIT POINT PANEL, DATED 1574, WITH A FIGURE SUBJECT OF PARIS AND THE THREE GODDESSES IN THE CENTRE OVAL; SHOWING LESS SKILL IN DESIGN THAN THE "VIRTUE" SETS.



"TEMPERANCE AND SARDANAPALUS": A WALL-HANGING FORMED OF THE RICHEST SIXTEENTH-CENTURY STUFFS—ONE OF THE SERIES WHICH HUNG IN THE BEST BEDCHAMBER, AND IN WHICH A VIRTUE IS GROUPED WITH ITS CONTRARY IN HUMAN FORM.



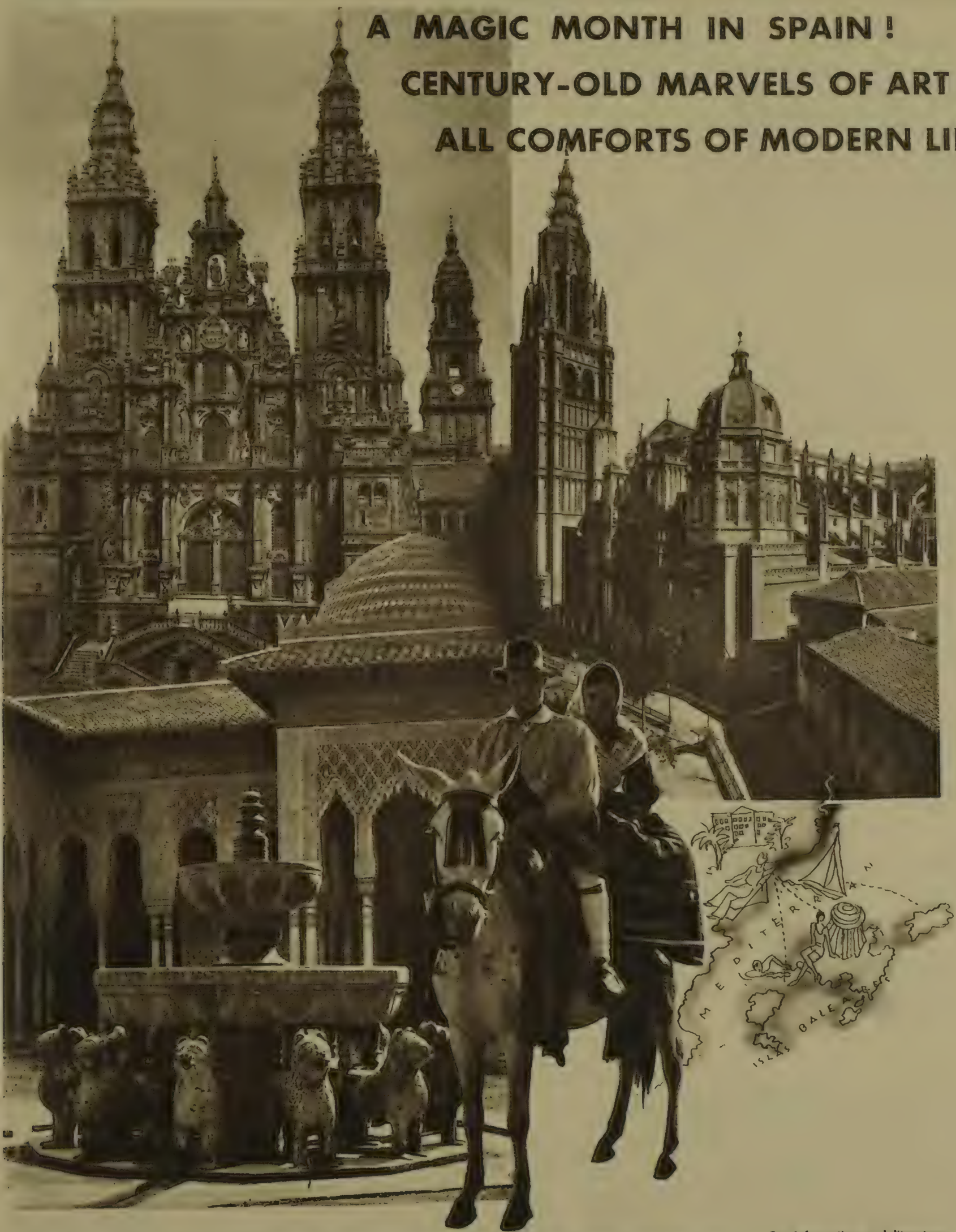
"FAITH AND MAHOMET," ANOTHER VIRTUE AND ITS CONTRARY: A BEAUTIFUL WALL-HANGING MADE OF "CLOTH OF GOLDE AND SILVER, CLOTH OF TYSSUE, VELVETT OF SONDRY COULORS"; THE FACES AND HANDS IN PAINTED CANVAS. embroiderers in the household of Mary, Queen of Scots, to carry out much of the work. One of the most interesting and beautiful sets is the series of Virtues with their contraries. Temperance, for example, who is seen pouring water into a goblet, stands beside the foppish figure of Sardanapalus, reputed the most effeminate and corrupt of the kings of Assyria. Faith is another Virtue represented—a lady in Elizabethan dress dominating a turbaned and crouching Turk, who has dropped a book labelled "Acaron" (the Koran).



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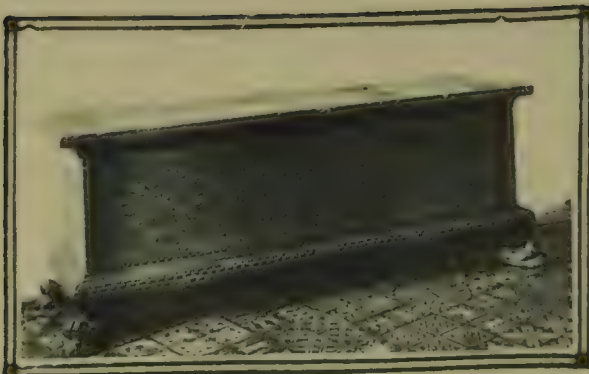
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## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

### MORE EARLY COFFERS: FRENCH AND ITALIAN MASTERPIECES.

By FRANK DAVIS.



1. A REMARKABLE ITALIAN COFFER IN WALNUT WHICH IS APPROXIMATELY OF THE SAME PERIOD AS THAT SEEN IN FIG. 2: A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE GEOMETRICAL DECORATIONS WHICH SUGGEST A REMINISCENCE OF BYZANTINE, OR EVEN PERSIAN, PATTERNS IN THIS WORK.

Reproduction by Courtesy of Acton Surgey, Bruton Street, W.1.

LEST last week's article on this page, based upon a historic Nonsuch chest at Dedham, Mass., may have left the impression that this architectural type was more common than was actually the case, these five other photographs are reproduced. Only one is English, and that, as these things go, is a comparatively late example; the others, in their several ways, may be taken as normal, and distinguished, representatives of their respective nationalities and periods. With Fig. 2 we are on ground that is presumably fairly familiar to everyone in this country.



3. ANOTHER ITALIAN RENAISSANCE CASSONE IN WALNUT; WHICH PRESENTS A REMARKABLE CONTRAST IN POINT OF DECORATION WITH THAT SEEN IN FIG. 4, WITH WHICH IT IS ROUGHLY CONTEMPORARY.

Reproduction by Courtesy of Messrs. Mallett and Son, of Bath and London.

for it has obvious affinities with the usual type of English sixteenth-century chest. I suppose one may use the term "linenfold" for the carving of the panels; the phrase has long since passed into current speech, and is applied to almost any sort of carving in which the eye of the imagination can detect some resemblance to folded cloth. In this case the French description, "*parchemin*," seems to me more accurate, for the panels are very like rolls of parchment, or, if you prefer it, like those screens formed of slats of wood which one can move about into any shape. If we keep to the word "linenfold," these are of an early type, without the elaborate shaping of the ends which became the fashion some years later.

This chest is French, of about 1500, and, apart from its panels, is remarkable for the purely Gothic character of its two corner supports (the feet, as is

obvious from the reproduction, are later repairs). These two pillars, carved in a very formal manner to represent trees, are not, as might be expected, applied to the main structure, but have been made in one piece with the part immediately behind them—one can see the join quite distinctly on both sides. While distinctively French, this chest is near enough to our own English types to show the folly of thinking of early works of art as if they were produced in water-tight national compartments. I believe it was Dr. Borenius, some years ago, who pointed out that the study of mediæval northern painting made it essential to presuppose not so much a Flemish or an English school, but an

half-remembered Byzantine decoration. Going about among fine things of this character is always something of an adventure: one imagines the road is



2. A FRENCH OAK CHEST DATING FROM ABOUT 1500: A PIECE WHICH SHOWS HOW CLOSELY RELATED WERE STYLES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CHANNEL AT THIS DATE—FOR THE DECORATION OF THE PANELS APPROXIMATES TO THE FAMILIAR TUDOR LINENFOLD.

Reproduction by Courtesy of Acton Surgey, Bruton Street, W.1.

English Channel school, so close was the intercourse between peoples, and so varied the influences that crossed and re-crossed that narrow strip of water. If that is true of painting, it is no less true of other arts, both ecclesiastic and secular; and though this chest comes well after the mediæval period, it is not unreasonable to point out

quite straight, and then comes an unexpected corner, from which one gets a view of a distant scene far away in time and space. I am not so sure that the reader who happens to be learned in the most ancient civilisations will not be able to parallel the designs on this coffer in Mesopotamia or Persia, so deep in the past are the roots of man's mind. But I must curb so wide a sweep of fancy, and return to earth in this instance to the feet of this coffer. These are old, but are rather out of keeping with the main structure. Nearly all chests were carried about a lot, and the feet, consequently, suffered; one suggests, therefore, without disrespect to a fine piece of furniture, that they were added later.

With Fig. 4 one is on sure ground: here is the Italy of the century which produced Michelangelo



4. AN ITALIAN WALNUT CASSONE OF THE MORE FAMILIAR RENAISSANCE TYPE (C. 1600), AND SHOWING DECORATIVE CARVING THAT IS STILL TIPPED WITH THE ORIGINAL OLD GILT ON THE HIGH LIGHTS. (5 FT. 7 IN. BY 21 IN. BY 23 IN. HIGH.)

Reproduction by Courtesy of Messrs. Frank Partridge and Sons, King Street, S.W.1.



5. AN ENGLISH OAK CHEST DATING FROM ABOUT 1610, AND SO NOT QUITE AS OLD AS THE ELABORATE ITALIAN EXAMPLES SEEN IN FIGS. 3 AND 4: A PIECE WHICH AFFORDS A REMARKABLE CONTRAST WITH THEIR STYLE OF ORNAMENT; THOUGH ITSELF EXTREMELY BEAUTIFULLY WORKED IN A MORE HOMELY WAY. (WIDTH, 4 FT. 8½ IN.; DEPTH, 1 FT. 11 IN.; HEIGHT, 2 FT. 6 IN.)—[Reproduction by Courtesy of Messrs. Mallett and Son.]

cathedral window; but both partake of that exuberance, that hearty passion for carving at once formal and naturalistic, which, for want of a better word, we call Gothic, and which is not to be found in the same degree beneath an Italian sky. If proof is needed, look at Fig. 1, a chest of approximately the same date, which will do as well as any other to mark the transition between the painted and gold gesso coffer illustrated last week on this page and the pure Renaissance type of Fig. 4. This Fig. 1 is at once dignified and austere, and the series of simple geometric designs is uncommonly striking, taking one's mind back a good many centuries and across a pretty wide expanse of the Mediterranean to some

and Raphael and Sansovino—very rich, very distinguished, very learned in the classics—exuberant, if you like, but with an exuberance as unlike that of earlier centuries in Northern Europe as can well be imagined. It is not wise to be dogmatic as to dates, but one is fairly safe in placing this piece at the end of the sixteenth century, as also the far more sober Fig. 3. Fig. 4, by the way, still retains the gilding with which the high lights of the carving were adorned. Fig. 3, with its medallions and comparatively smooth surfaces, depends for its effect upon the beauty of the wood, which is, of course, as with Figs. 1 and 4, walnut.

Both in proportions and treatment, Fig. 5—English, of about 1610-20—provides an effective contrast: a good, typical English piece, demanding not a palace as a resting-place, but a quiet country house. The grand manner does not often find itself at home in unpretentious surroundings. Perhaps I should add that there is at the Victoria and Albert Museum, in addition to the collection of English furniture, an extraordinary series of Italian coffers in and near the gallery devoted to sixteenth-century sculpture. There are so many things to see that the casual visitor is inclined to overlook them. I recommend a special visit.



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**A**LDERMAN A. NIAS, C.B.E., J.P., the Charter Mayor of Heston and Isleworth, is certainly determined to develop this recently created municipality as a centre of the British motor-manufacturing



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Mr. Morton Lomax, who has been appointed Chairman and Managing-Director of Chrysler Motors, Ltd., and Dodge Brothers (Britain), Ltd., has been connected with Chrysler Motors, Ltd., since the early days of Maxwell Motors. He is a Devon man, and is a Fellow of the Society of Accountants and Auditors.

industry. His latest achievement in this direction was to receive the guests of the directors of the Armstrong-Saurer Commercial Vehicles, Ltd., of London and Newcastle-on-Tyne, who attended the

official opening of the most up-to-date service station on the Great West Road, Brentford, opposite the works of the Firestone Tyre Company. How important was this occasion may be best judged when I relate that the actual opening ceremony was performed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex, Lord Rochdale. The day before, Lord Rochdale had escorted the Prince of Wales at the opening of the three new Thames bridges. On this occasion he was inaugurating a new system of motor-vehicle service.

Both enterprises are transport benefits for the greater convenience of the general public. But this new Armstrong-Saurer service station is a greater novelty than the new bridges, because it is the first of this character which particularly services the compression ignition or heavy-oil-using motor-vehicle in the London and Southern area. On the occasion of the opening, Major-Gen. G. P. Dawney and Lieut.-Col. P. D. Ionides, chairmen and directors of the companies interested, not only provided luncheon

for their guests, but an actual demonstration of the service performed for the Diesel or semi-Diesel type of motor-cars. For instance, the injection-pump and nozzles which form a compression ignition engine were taken off and tested on a special injector pump and nozzle tester rigged for the purpose.

If the prophets are correct, we shall all run our cars with compression ignition, heavy-fuel-using engines in the future, as the commercial world is already doing for passenger and goods transport. Therefore, this Armstrong-Saurer new service station will be very helpful in looking after our cars in days to come, as they do now for the hauliers and bus companies. These, by the way, get their vehicles kept in good working order all the year round on a penny-per-mile-travelled rate if they choose to contract for service. And the demonstration given at this opening showed how all the processes of an overhaul were done under the latest and best methods of an up-to-date plant.

*(Continued overleaf.)*



A HILLMAN "MINX" WITH THE AMSTERDAM MOBILE POLICE: A BRITISH CAR WHICH IS HERE SEEN BEING USED FOR INSTRUCTION PURPOSES.

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quietest thing on four wheels that was ever created. Even when full out, the only things you can hear are the swish of the tyres and the wind whistling about the edge of the body-work. Judged by standards of comfort, quietness, freedom from sense of effort, stability, and safety it is just the most beautiful travel-machine that the world has ever known."

*Capt. W. Gordon Aston in the 'Tatler' 14th June 1933*

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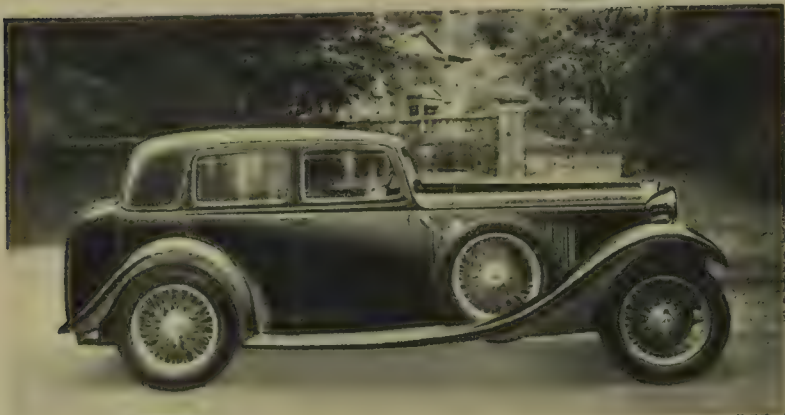
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(Continued.)

**Single Sleeve Motor Revived.** I expect many readers will remember the single sleeve-valve engine originally developed by the Argyle Company, as a rival to the double sleeve Daimler motor. It has been a success in motor-boats in Great Britain, as made by the Ailsa Craig Company. Now I hear from a reliable source that this single sleeve-valve engine, similar to the Argyle, will be made and sold in the U.S.A. by the well-known Continental Motor Corporation. This concern has been experimenting with this design during the past six years. Now they claim to have developed it to put up some startling performances and great economy in running. That is interesting, and a sort of return gift from England—or, rather, Scotland—to America, which gave us the Knight double sleeve-valve engine, developed commercially by the Daimler Company in England. The Burt McCullum or Argyle single-sleeve valve engine, I hope, will be equally as successful in the U.S.A. as the Knight double sleeve engine has been here. I rather fancy we motorists are going to see various novel designs introduced on the cars in the next year or so, such as independent



A 4½-LITRE "INVICTA" THAT FIGURED AT THE HERTS POLICE SPORTS: POLICE DRIVERS RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO COMPETING IN THE CAR-DRIVING COMPETITION, IN WHICH EACH ENTRANT WAS REQUIRED TO SHOW HIS SKILL IN THE HANDLING OF THIS 100-M.P.H. POLICE CAR.

wheel springing, front-wheel drives, various new types of valve arrangements in place of the poppet kind, compression ignition engines using fuel oil in place of petrol, etc. After all, Mrs. Gwenda Stewart, wife of Lieut.-Col. R. N. Stewart, and herself daughter of a Colonel, has recently broken the lap record of the Monthéry track, at 145.94 miles per hour, on a front-wheel driven Derby Special. This has made designers "look up and take notice," when a girl can make such a wonderful speed on such a design. Also, I understand the B.S.A. front-wheel drive is being further developed, as the present small car is gaining many friends daily. As for new types of easy-to-change gear-boxes, the experimental workshops in all parts of the motor world are busily engaged testing out new designs for future use.

#### Importance of Lubrication.

With greater speed of present-day cars, due to faster-running motors, the most important factor in avoiding trouble is efficient lubrication. So well is this recognised by experts that old-established oil-distributing firms, such as the Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., have had their latest brands of Mobiloil tested by the Royal Automobile Club to demonstrate its qualities as suitable for present-day motors. Moreover, the extensive series of observed tests on the new motor lubricating oil have provided new data not previously available to the motoring community. The documents issued by the R.A.C. in reference to their lubricating oil trials on two 10,000 miles tests under road conditions, and reports of other tests of "mobiloils" conducted on the bench by the National Physical Laboratory, have been collected into a book entitled "Evidence." It is a very interesting brochure, as it shows how durable are the present engines and cars if properly lubricated. For instance, one of the cars tested,



A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE "BABY" SPORTS TYPE OF MOTOR-CAR: THE NEW TWO-SEATER AUSTIN, WHICH IS BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED FOR DRIVING AT HIGH SPEEDS.

The special engine features of this car include a high compression ratio, sports valve gear and main-folding, and downdraught carburetter. A spring-arm steering wheel is fitted. The price is £148.

a Ford "V8," running on ordinary petrol, and lubricated with Mobiloil, "A.F." grade of oil, and Gargoyle upper-cylinder lubricant, ran over 10,000 miles on the Brooklands track, averaging a speed of 59.4 miles per hour for its running time. Photographs of the pistons, cylinder-heads, etc., show the small amount of deposit on this run from the oil used. Another car, an M.G. "Magnette" 12 h.p., running at an average speed of 58 m.p.h. for nearly 10,200 miles, had an oil consumption of 2399 miles per gallon on Mobiloil, "D" grade, under very bad weather conditions on the track. When dismantled, the R.A.C. report found all the working parts to be "good," which is the highest form of official praise ever given in their reports. But the more technical details should be read in conjunction with the official photographs to be properly understood; so I suggest that any reader further interested should ask the Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1, to post them a copy gratis of "Evidence."



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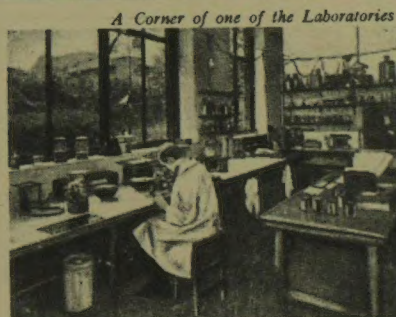
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## "OTHER PEOPLE'S LIVES," AT WYNDHAM'S.

ARNOLD, Lola, Stephen, and Meg were very, very bright young people who lived in a delicious slum just off the Tottenham Court Road, drank champagne (when they had run out of beer),

also something of a *littérateur* in that she addressed envelopes at so much per thousand. Mr. Tilling diffidently crept upstairs to inquire whether Arnold, Lola, Stephen, and Meg were likely to go to bed that night; because, if not, he thought it might be more restful for him if he went for a nice long walk. A glass of champagne made him so garrulous that he told them the story of his life; how he was writing a novel in his spare time; how his daughter was unable to obtain remunerative employment, and all about his wife's bad leg. It so happened that Stephen was a publisher. True he specialised in books dealing with bloodstock and brood mares, but just for once he could surely

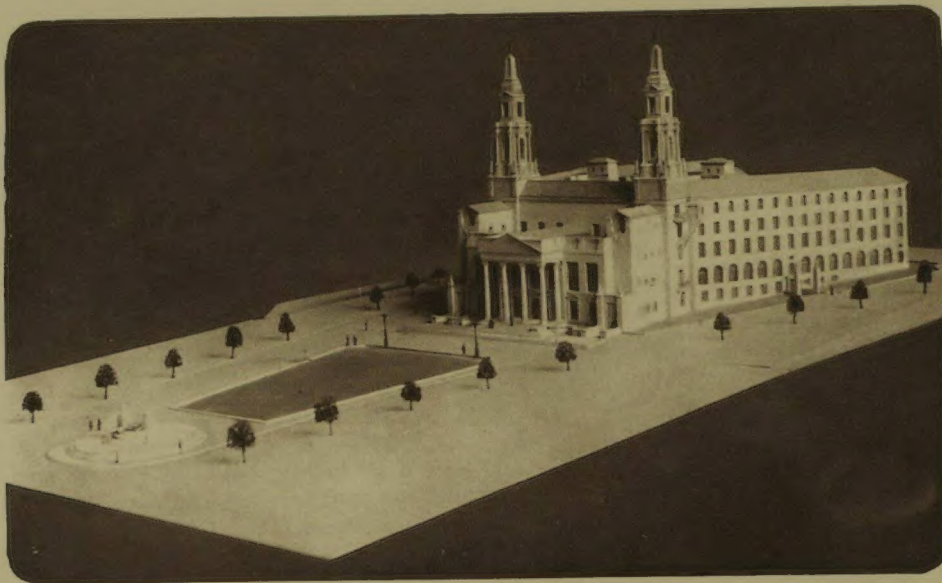
was a genius at making bad legs just like new; while another uncle, a Very Reverend, was President of a society for sending healthy young girls to Canada with the object of their becoming mothers of the children of our far-flung Empire. So when Arnold, Lola, Stephen, and Meg formed themselves into a society for improving the lot of the Tillings, the world should have become a far, far better place for that unfortunate family. But it did not; and as what happened to them is the point of this well-intentioned but not particularly interesting play, the sequel will not be disclosed. Verbose, and on the dull side, it is admirably acted by a brilliant cast that included Miss Leonora Corbett, Miss Mabel Russell, Mr. Lawrence Hanray, Mr. Maurice Evans. (Illustrations on our "Theatre" page.)



NOT A FILM STUNT OR AN OBSTACLE RACE, BUT LONDON DOCKS POLICEMEN CARRYING OUT THEIR DUTIES!—JUMPING INTO THE WATER IN OVERCOATS TO TEST THE LIFE-JACKETS WHICH THEY WEAR WHEN ON PATROL IN FOGGY WEATHER.

and only really woke up at the hour when churchyards, and respectable people, yawned. Below them lived Mr. Tilling, who earned a precarious living hawking children's encyclopædias from door to door, his invalid wife, and a daughter who was

publish a Pansy-Faces type of romance. Lola, fortunately, had a surgeon-uncle who



A MODEL OF THE NEW CIVIC HALL AT LEEDS: A FINE BUILDING WHICH THE KING HAS ARRANGED TO OPEN.

The correspondent who sends us this photograph notes: "A scale model of the new Leeds Civic Hall is on view at the City Art Gallery, Leeds. In front of the main entrance can be seen an open space, having at the Great George Street end statuary to represent the Sciences and the Arts of Leeds. This is the scheme suggested by the architect, but not yet approved."

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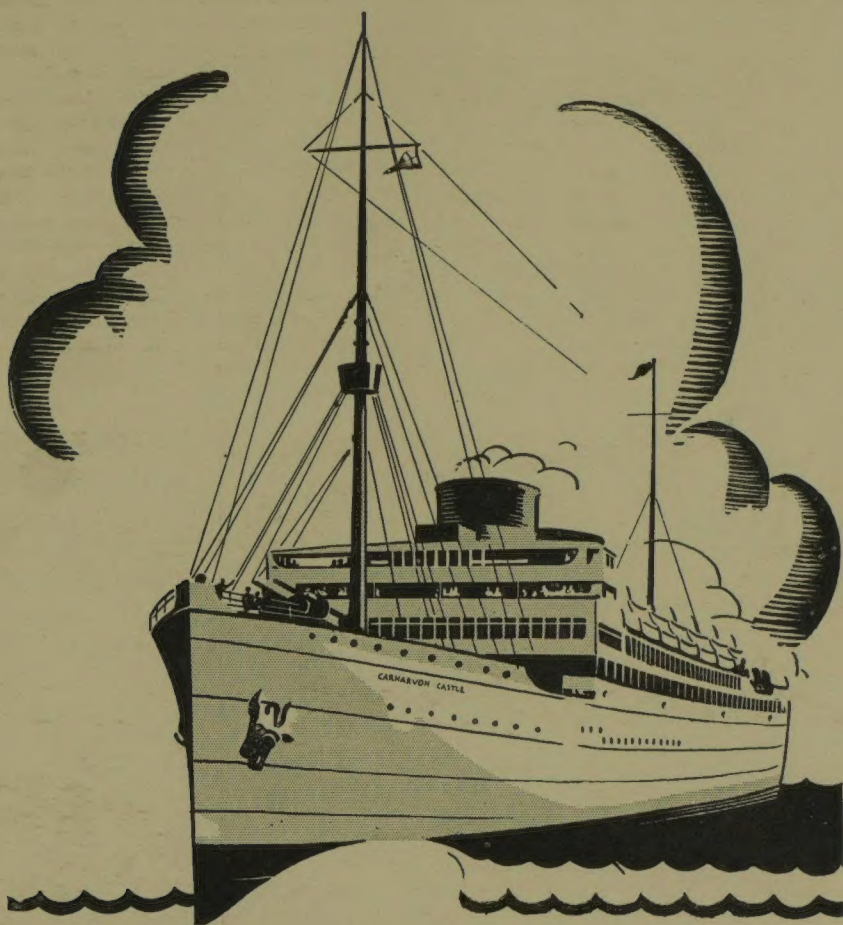


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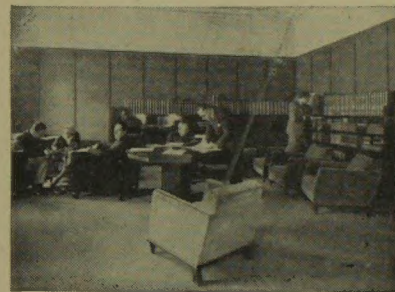
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